FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1849. [NO. 1681.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

Great Inducements to Merchants and others.

LARGE SALE OF DRY GOODS AT AUCTION.

THE Subscribers offer for Sale, at Auction, their entire Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

All of which are fresh, and decidedly the largest and richest Stock of Goods ever offered in this market.

Terms liberal. Sale to commence on Monday the 27th inst.

G. & H. McMILLAN.
August 13, 1849. 80-4t

LIME.

100 CASKS Fresh Thomastown Lime.
J. & T. WADDILL.
August 11, 1849. 80-4t

NEW BOOKS.

LADY Alice; or, the New Una, Charms and Counter Charms; Union of Church and State, by Noel; Puseyism: the Causes and Cure; American system of Cooking; Part 24 Roland Cashel; Ellen Munroe, a Sequel to Life in London; Pierce's Geometry; Wood & Bache's Dispensatory, &c. &c. Also a further supply of McAuley's England. Just received by

E. J. HALE.
August 10.

I HAVE determined to make my seat on the Sand Hills my permanent residence—and for want of house room there, I find it necessary to dispose of some of my Furniture and many valuable Books, &c. This I shall endeavor to effect, in part, by private sale, until Saturday the 25th inst., when, at 11 o'clock, the weather permitting, I shall put up the residue at Auction. The bell will announce the place of sale.

H. POTTER.
Fayetteville, August 13, 1849. 80ts

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and make payment.

WM. P. MALLETT, M. D.
August 12, 1849. 80-4t

GROCERIES, &c.

WE have received by late arrivals, the following GOODS, which will be sold at moderate prices:—

75 bags Rio COFFEE,
25 do. Laguira do.
10 do. Old Java,
5 hhds. Cuba Sugars,
5 do. St. Croix and Porto Rico,
20 bbls. and half bbls. Refined Sugars,
2 boxes Loaf Sugar,
20 boxes common and family Soap,
5 boxes Steam Refined Candy,
2 do. Capers,
10 qr. casks assorted Wines,
5 do. Imported French Brandy.
Old Otard Brandy and Holland Gin,
Sallad Oil, Indigo, Nutmegs, Starch,
50 kegs Nails,
50 sides Sole Leather.

Also, in Store,

2000 sacks Liverpool ground Salt,
2500 bushels Rock Alum do.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
August 11, 1849. 80-4t

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF HAMPDEN SIDNEY COLLEGE, RICHMOND, VA.

THE twelfth annual course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Monday, October 22d, 1849, and continue until the middle of March.

R. L. Bohannan, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

L. W. Chamberlayne, M. D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

S. Maupin, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

Chas. Bell Gibson, M. D., Prof. of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

Carter P. Johnson, M. D., Prof. of Anatomy and Physiology.

David H. Tucker, M. D., Prof. of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

A. E. Peticolas, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Museum, Apparatus and illustrations for the demonstrator departments have recently received many additions, and are now very complete. The facilities for Practical Anatomy are unsurpassed. The Clinical advantages are fully commensurate with the wants of the student, and especially valuable to those preparing for practice at the South. Clinical Lectures are given twice a week in the College Infirmary, (which is in immediate contiguity with the College,) and once a week in the Richmond Alms House. In these institutions the diseases occurring in Southern practice are met with, and the student has the most eligible opportunities of becoming acquainted with their types and treatment. The frequency of Surgical operations before the class, together with the facilities for witnessing the treatment of Surgical cases, renders this one of the best Schools of Practical Surgery.

Charges—Matriculation $5, Tickets of the Professors $105, Practical Anatomy $10, Graduation Fee $25; Board, including fuel, lights, and servants' attendance, may be obtained at $2½ to $4½ per week.

S. MAUPIN, M. D,
Dean of the Faculty.
August 3, 1849. 80-10w

THE BRANDRETH PILLS.

THE CHOLERA.—This terrible disease has resisted nearly all the efforts of medicine to arrest its progress; but Brandreth's Pills, almost immediately they are swallowed, exert a beneficial influence; they carry out of the system the irritating matters upon which the disease depends for its continuance; they arouse the vital powers and restore warmth to the surface, previously chilled by the coldness of approaching death. There is no occasion for fear, provided Brandreth's Pills are on hand, ready for immediate use; their prompt administration will vanquish the malady, and restore the health.

CHANGE OF LIFE.—Use the pills as directed in costiveness, and all the very unpleasant feelings will disappear. Fresh air and change of scene, will much help in the cure. But the pills are all-sufficient, if persevered in, to effect a full restoration to health.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by E. J. Hale, the only authorized Agent.
August 10, 1849. 80-4m

NEW FALL GOODS, BY THE STEAMER EVERGREEN.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just commenced to receive his Fall and Winter GOODS, and will be receiving by nearly every arrival from the North, until his supply of goods is completed. All of which being purchased by the Package for Cash, will be offered by wholesale or retail at reduced prices.
August 9th, 1849. 80-tf

RELIGIOUS APPOINTMENTS.

REV. J. R. HARMON, *"the blind Preacher,"* by Divine permission, will preach at the following places: Saturday, September 1st, at Bethel, Richmond Co.; Sabbath the 2d, at Laurel Hill, at 10 o'clock A. M.; same day at Spring Hill at 4 o'clock P. M.; Tuesday 4th, at Antioch Presbyterian Church, Robeson Co.; Wednesday 5th, at Providence, near Lumber Bridge, Robeson Co.; Thursday 6th at St. Paul's; Friday 7th at Gray's Creek, Cumberland Co.; Saturday 8th at Cedar Creek; Sabbath 9th at Concord Methodist Church; Tuesday 11th at Union; Wednesday 12th at Piney Grove; Thursday 13th at the Bluff Presbyterian Church; Friday travel; Saturday and Sabbath 15th and 16th at Friendship. Rev. David S. Williams will please make four appointments between Fayetteville and Friendship, so that the Rev. Mr. Harmon can be at Fayetteville on the 22d and 23d September.

The blind Preacher, labouring, as he does, under one of the severest losses that can befall any of the human race, is commended to the sympathies and kind aid of the benevolent.
August 10. 80-3w

NEW BOOKS.

KAVANAGH, by Longfellow; Fernande, or the Fallen Angel, by Damas, 50; Agnes Morris, or the Heroine of Domestic Life, 25; Life in London, 2 vols., $1; Family Failings, by Mrs. Gore, 25; Home Influence, a tale for Mothers and Daughters; My Uncle the Curate, 25; The Crayon Miscellany, by Irving; Astoria, by do; Hawstone; Assembly's Psalms and Hymns, morocco covers; Oswald's Etymological Dictionary, new edition; Botany for Beginners; Andrews' Ovid; Mason's Farrier, new edition; Olney's Geography; the History and Law of the Writ of Habeas Corpus, with an Essay on the Law of Grand Juries, by E. Ingersoll; Steel Pens in boxes and on cards.

Also, a further supply of Macaulay's History of England, 2 vols., bound in sheep; the same work, in 2 parts, 25 cts. each.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

Cotton Bagging and Bale Rope.

WE have just received our supply of Bagging and Rope. Our friends will send in their orders.

COOK & TAYLOR.
August 7, 1849.

TURNIP SEED.

LONG Island Turnip Seed, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.
July 23. 77tf

A GREAT BARGAIN

WILL be sold at any time between this and the first day of January next. The subscriber positively offers for sale one of the most valuable Plantations on the Cape Fear River, ten miles above Fayetteville. It is needless to give higher recommendation, as persons wishing to purchase will of course come and view the premises. The proprietor having determined to sell, will convince any of the fact by the low price he offers it for. It is situate in one of the most convenient and healthy portions of the State; a fine dwelling, &c., excellent water, and delightfully pleasant and beautiful place to live upon. The range and pasturage for cattle and hogs cannot be equalled in the State,—an inexhaustible cane pasture, ample to winter five or eight hundred head of cattle; an abundance of all kinds of timber, particularly oak timber of all species; the open land in good order, producing 3000 bushels corn—a good farmer with fifty hands can make 10,000 bushels corn upon the said premises—excellent soil for all kinds of crops grown in our State, fine for cotton, corn, wheat, &c., giving a choice of the two best markets for such products in the State, Fayetteville and Wilmington. Said land not one yard of it subject to overflow from the river, with choice to purchase 7 or 1300 acres to suit purchaser or purchasers. The subscriber will at all times be found upon the premises to give a shewing. Payments made easy and accommodating. Call soon, I would say to all or any who may wish to purchase the best farm land in the State, and society fine.

Refer to Col. Thos. Waddill, Fayetteville.

J. I. McDUGALD.
August 2, 1849. 79tf

NOTICE.

LAND FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell my Land, lying 9 miles from Fayetteville, immediately on the Cape Fear River, one mile from the Stage Road. There are 200 acres of the Land, about 30 or 40 acres cleared, in a fine state of cultivation. There is a large two story house on the land, which with a little work may be made comfortable, and all other out buildings. For information, apply to the subscriber, or John Stewart in Fayetteville. The above land joins Mr. John Bell, Mr. Henry R. King, and others.

JOHN W. MURPHY.
August 2, 1849. 79tf

$200 REWARD.

A PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency CHARLES MANLY, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, it has been made appear to me, that THOMAS WATSON stands charged by the Coroner's Inquest in the county of Richmond, with the murder of Hugh Brown, and that the said Watson has made his escape:

Now, to the end that the said Thomas Watson may be brought to trial for the said offence, I do hereby issue this my proclamation, offering a Reward of $200 for the apprehension and delivery of the said Thomas Watson, to the Sheriff of the said county of Richmond, or for his arrest and confinement in any Jail within this State.

L.S.

Given under my hand and the great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the Executive Department, in the City of Raleigh, this 28th day of July, A. D. 1849.

CHARLES MANLY.

By the Governor,
LANGDON C. MANLY, Private Secretary.
July 30, 1849. 79-4w

DESCRIPTION.

Said Watson is about thirty or thirty-five years of age, about five feet ten inches high, very slender built, a little stooped forward when walking or riding, light sandy colored hair, red beard, a rather down look, not apt to look you in the face when in conversation, and frequent snapping or winking of the eyes, his voice rather small, and somewhat attended with a whining tone. He has scars of sores on his legs and ancles and shin bones. He has a scar on one of his arms near the shoulder, occasioned by the stab of a knife.

To Pensioners.—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore.

BEVERLY ROSE.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold, at the Court House door in the town of Fayetteville on Monday the 3d day of September next, upon a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with good security, 618 ACRES OF LAND, lying partly in Chatham and Cumberland, on the north east side of Cape Fear River, joining the lands of Grant, Burt, Brazier, Stephens and others, known as the "Buckhorn Lands."

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, C. M. E.
July 20, 1849. 77-ts

MILES COSTIN,

GENERAL AGENT
FOR THE SALE OF
All kinds of Country Produce:
Such as Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, Corn, Bacon, &c. &c.
Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:

P. K. Dickinson,	O. G. Parsley,
E. P. Hall,	Dr. Thos. H. Wright,
Gilbert Potter,	Owen Fennell,
John Dawson,	A. L. Price,

Wilmington, N. C.
July 13, 1849. 76-3m

Dry Goods and Groceries.

WE have received by the late arrivals our STOCK OF GOODS for the Fall and Winter Trade. We will take in exchange all kinds of Country Produce. We ask purchasers to call and examine our Stock before purchasing.

COOK & TAYLOR.
Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Fall Session of this Institution, under the direction of the Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D., with competent assistance, will commence on the 27th inst. The expenses are as formerly.

Board in the commons, per month,	$6 00
Washing, bedding, and Servant's hire,	1 00
Room rent, per quarter,	1 00
Contingent expenses, do. do.	25

The rates of Tuition will vary from $4 to $8 per quarter, payable in advance.

Board, as good as the section of country affords, can be had in the neighborhood, including washing, bedding, fuel, &c., for 6 per month.

The Cumberland Academy is now under the patronage and exclusive control of the Fayetteville Presbytery, and is designed to be decidedly distinctive in its operations.

Extensive improvements and additions have been recently made for the convenience of the School, and there will be ample provision, by the opening of the next term, for the accommodation of a large number of Students.

HENRY ELLIOT, Pres't Board.
A. S. McNEILL, Secretary.
JNO. W. McKAY, Treasurer.
June 4, 1849.

1000 BUSHELS Rock Alum SALT for sale by

JNO D. WILLIAMS.
Oct. 24, 1848. 38tf

Mackerel Fish, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in barrels and half barrels, just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.
May 18, 1849. 68tf

New Crop Molasses.—A few hhds. in prime order and of the best quality, for sale. Apply to

B ROSE & SON.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

Winter Sperm Oil and Tanners' Oil, of superior quality, just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 27th August 1849, the fourth Monday, about 1200 acres of LAND, lying on both sides of the Stage Road, about fifteen miles South of Fayetteville. The place has been long known as Mrs. Nelson's. There is an excellent Mill site and a good Mill and Dam upon the premises. The land lies convenient to Rockfish, is well timbered, and has entirely escaped the rot amongst the pines. There is a comfortable frame building upon the premises, and the location is excellent for a public house. The land under good management will produce well, and there is a large amount of uncleared land, which makes it invaluable to any one in the Turpentine or Timber business. There is no dispute in the title, every incumbrance having been removed, and it is now sold for the purpose of a division amongst the heirs. Terms reasonable and made known at sale. For further particulars inquire of Mrs. Nelson on the premises, or in Fayetteville of

JAMES BANKS, Attorney.
June 29, 1849. 74ts

At the same time and place will be sold, by order of the Court of Equity of Robeson county, all the interest of Sarah A. E. Nelson in and to the above Lands, upon a credit of six and twelve months, with interest upon the last instalment from the day of sale. Bonds with good security will be required from the purchaser.

RICH'D C. RHODES, C. & M. E.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, his Boy ABEL, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, yellow complexion, and very trim built. He has doubtless been persuaded off by some white persons. He can read and write, and no doubt will endeavor to make his way to a free State.

I will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any safe Jail so that I get him again.

JESSE BRITT, Sen.
Robeson county, June 16, 1849. 74tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application.

E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, June 1849. 72

Splendid Lotteries,

FOR AUGUST, 1849.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

$55,000.

$35,000!! $20,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.

Class H, for 1849, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, August 25, 1849.

RICH AND BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 splendid prize of $55,000, 1 of 35,000, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 11,330, 3 of 7,000, 4 of 5,000, 4 of 3,000, 5 of 2,000, 200 of (lowest 3 No. Prizes) 500, &c. &c.

Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87½.

Certificates of packages of 25 wholes		$200 00
Ditto	ditto 25 halves	100 00
Ditto	ditto 25 quarters	50 00
Ditto	ditto 25 eighths	25 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
78-td-pd Alexandria, Virginia.

JUST RECEIVED.

60 BOXES TOBACCO, put up very neatly in 20 and 100 lb. boxes, at from 10 to 30 cents by the box, and low at retail.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
July 2, 1849. 74tf

WITHOUT RUBBING OR BOILING.

THE right for using "THIBET'S CHEMICAL COMPOUND," for washing and cleansing Clothes without rubbing or boiling, together with the recipe for making the "Compound," for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE, Agent.
July 30, 1849. 78-tf

10 BARRELS MESS PORK,
5,000 lbs. Bacon,
1500 sacks Liverpool Salt,
40 hhds. Molasses,
10 bbls. Rye Whiskey,
6,000 bushels heavy Rock Alum do.

J. & T. WADDILL.
July 17, 1849. 77-tf

McFADYEN'S SPRINGS.

IN consequence of applications to that effect, Mrs. Walker, residing at Pearson's Mills, within one mile of the above Mineral Springs, 14 miles west of Fayetteville, will receive a few families or individuals as Boarders. Terms, $12 per month, $4 per week, or $1 per day. Children and servants half price. Further information may be obtained of Mrs. W. or of E. J. Hale, Fayetteville.

Cumberland County, June 1849. 72

☞ We find it necessary to make an earnest request to those who owe us, to call and settle their accounts.

Mr. John Shaw may be found at our office, ready to furnish accounts.

B. & B. W. ROBINSON.
Feb'y 26, 1849. 56tf

FOR SALE,

ON Consignment, 16 Hhds. fair quality Muscovado SUGARS, which were imported direct to Wilmington, and will be sold very low.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
July 23, 1849. 77-tf

THE undersigned, Agent for Messrs. SWAIM & SHERWOOD, will receive subscriptions to the Greensborough Patriot, and will also receive and forward Advertisements for insertion in the Patriot.

Advertisements handed to me during Wednesdays, will appear in the Patriot on Saturday following.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
July 23, 1849. 77-tf

Protection Insurance Company.
(FIRE AND MARINE.)
Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1848. 99tf

Summer Clothing.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO. have just received their NEW stock of

Spring & Summer Clothing,

CONSISTING OF

Sack, Dress and Frock Coats; Pants and Vests;

To which they invite public attention.

—ALSO—

20 packages Loaf, Crushed, and Refined Sugars.
April 7, 1849. 62tf

OFFICE TO RENT.

THE OFFICE at present occupied by E. L. Winslow, Esq., to whom apply, in the absence of the subscriber. Possession given in a few days.

E. J. HALE.
August 6.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

AS I have been desirous to dispose of my Residence on Maiden Lane and Union sts. for the last few years, and several persons have expressed a wish to purchase, I now offer it at Public Sale, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on the 22d Sept. next, at 12 o'clock. Terms liberal, and made known at sale.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.
July 23, 1849. 77-ts

MANUFACTURING STOCK FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, as Executor of the Estate of John S. Pearson, dec'd, offers for sale, on accommodating terms, Eighty Shares, of $100 each, in the Union Manufacturing Company of Fayetteville. The Company is incorporated, capital $35,000, and the Mill, situated within the town of Fayetteville, is in operation, making Cotton Yarn exclusively. Full particulars will be given on application to E. J. Hale, Fayetteville.

R. M. PEARSON, Executor.

THE undersigned would also sell One Hundred and Twenty Shares of Stock in the same Company. For terms, &c. apply to

E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 25, 1849. 73

GREAT BARGAINS.

THE Subscriber having made arrangements to change his present business, offers his entire stock of Goods at cost. To any one wishing to engage in the mercantile business, he is prepared to offer such inducements as would make it a profitable investment. His stock consists of a general assortment of Groceries, Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, Hats, Shoes, &c. The Store is considered one of the most desirable in the place, of which immediate possession can be given.

Those indebted to me by note or account, will confer a favor by liquidating the same without delay. My engagements are such, that my present business must be closed up at once.

H. LEETE.
June 25, 1849. 73-tf

WANTED.—12,000 bbls. Turpentine.

NATHAN KING & CO.
July 16, 1849. 73-tf

NOTICE.

I HAVE associated with me in the Distilling of Turpentine, Nathan King.

W. L. HALL.
June 4, 1849.

WE HAVE erected a Still 11 miles from town, on the stage road to Raleigh, and will carry on the distilling of Turpentine in the name and style of Nathan King & Co.

NATHAN KING.
W. L. HALL.
June 4, 1849. 73-tf

Soldiers' Land Claims.

I WILL attend to the sale of Soldiers' Land Warrants and their claims against the United States. Reference, James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

Address me at 12th street, Washington City, D. C.

CHARLES T. GARDNER.
Nov. 24, 1848. 43tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account, FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, of W. Tyack's manufacture, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

DR. MARTIN'S

Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.

THIS COMPOUND is one of the best remedies ever offered to the public in Coughs, whether arising from Colds, or the Whooping Cough, or that dreadful malady, Consumption.—Few remedies, in the short time it has been before the public, have effected so many cures. The proprietors are every day receiving orders for it at a distance and in this city, in which they have been highly gratified to learn its good effects. The Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland, (the Rt. Rev. W. R. Whittingham,) has authorised us to say he has used it in his own person with decided benefit; and our Medical friends do not scruple to recommend it as one of the best remedies in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, &c., which they have ever met with. The following is from a highly respectable Physician on Kent Island, whom we made acquainted with the preparation:

KENT ISLAND, (Md.) June 22, 1847.

Dr. Martin—Dear Sir: Since my return home, I prescribed your SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY in several cases; one in particular, a case of Asthma of long standing, (about 21 years,) a neighbor and patient of mine. Her disease has never been benefitted by any Medicine which she has taken, and for the last year or two she has been confined entirely to the house. I do not know that she has had a good night's rest for a long time, but since she commenced taking your Medicine, (and she has only taken one bottle,) she is enabled to go to bed and sleep well all night. I think the Medicine will make a perfect cure of her, and she is determined to give it a fair trial. Her husband, Mr. Rhoderick Erickson, is a merchant here, and says if you will send him some of it, he will act as your agent.

Yours,
SAMUEL HARPER, M. D.

Price 75 cents per bottle. Around each bottle there is a short treatise on Diseases of the Chest.

Martin & Whiteley's National Tonic, a certain cure for Fever and Ague.

IN our Summer and Fall months many sections of our country are prostrated by this disease. It has been our particular study to find out some remedy to stop this truly dreadful scourge, and think by this scientific compound we have effected this great desideratum. Read the following certificate:

POWHATTEN FACTORY, near Baltimore, April 6, 1848.

Messrs. Martin & Whiteley—Gentlemen: It is with sincere pleasure I am able to give my evidence in favor of your valuable "National Tonic." Having been troubled for nearly four years with the Ague and Fever, I tried almost everything I heard of, but nothing seemed to give me any permanent relief, until a few months ago, I purchased from one of your agents (Messrs. Jos. Shame & Co.,) a bottle of your Tonic, and after giving it a fair trial, I am to my great satisfaction certainly cured, and have no hesitation in recommending it to all persons afflicted with Ague and Fever, as the best remedy known.

JOSEPH GLATFELTER.

Martin's Universal Purgative Pills.

IN offering these Pills to the public, we know there cannot be a better, or a more safe, easy or agreeable Purgative. They speedily remove all irritating matters retained in the bowels, or when the habitual alvine discharges are too tardy or insufficient for health, by their specific virtues they restore the secretions to a healthy action, and the blood to its natural purity. Read the following certificate:

UPPER HUNTING CREEK, }
Caroline Co., Md., Oct. 17, 1846. }

Dr. Geo. T. Martin—Sir: Having been made acquainted with the composition of your valuable Pill, by yourself, some two or three years ago, I have used them freely in my private practice with entire success, and shall continue to do so as long as I may practice medicine; and I now take great pleasure in recommending such a Pill as yours to the public as a safe and efficient purgative in all cases where a purgative is necessary.

Yours with respect,

[Signed] JOHN F. BONN, M. D.

Prepared and sold by MARTIN & WHITELEY, at their Wholesale Drug Store, No. 48 S. Calvert street, Baltimore.

☞ Also for sale by SHAW & GARDNER, Fayetteville; WILLIAM SHAW, Wilmington; and J. M. WHITE, Elizabethtown, Bladen Co.
October 26, 1848. 39-eowY

UP THE NILE.

Blackwood's Magazine, in a Review of Werne's Narrative of a Voyage up the Nile, furnishes the following description of some of the strange scenes passed through:

"We can conceive few things more exciting than such a voyage as Mr. Werne has accomplished and recorded. Starting from the outposts of civilization, he sailed into the very heart of Africa, up a stream whose upper waters then, for the first time, were furrowed by vessels larger than a savage's canoe—a stream of such gigantic proportions that its width, at a thousand miles from the sea, gave it the aspect of a lake rather than of a river. The brute creation were in proportion to the magnitude of the water-course. The hippopotamus reared his huge snout above the surface, wallowed in the gullies that on either hand run down the stream; enormous crocodiles gaped along the shore; elephants played in herds upon the pastures; the tall giraffes stalked among the lofty palms; snakes, thick as trees, lay coiled in the slimy swamps; and ant-hills, ten feet high, towered above the rushes. Along the thickly-peopled banks hordes of savages showed themselves, gazing in wonder at the strange ships, and making ambiguous gestures, variously construed by the adventurers as signs of friendship or hostility. Alternately sailing and towing, as the wind served or not; constantly in sight of natives, but rarely communicating with them; often cut off for days from land by interminable fields of tangled weeds, the expedition pursued its course through innumerable perils, guarded from most of them by the liquid rampart on which it floated. Lions looked hungry, and savages shook their spears, but neither showed a disposition to swim and board the flotilla."

"Off She Goes."—Yesterday morning a laughable incident took place at the Bolton depot upon the arrival of a locomotive. It appears that an unsophisticated genius is regularly employed in waiting upon the engines, rubbing them down, and cleaning the various parts upon their arrival at the depot, and whilst performing his duty, accidentally touched the throttle valve, when the iron horse started off, to his astonishment and fright. He immediately commenced halloing, at the top of his lungs "wo Billy," "wo Billy;" the machine, however, continued running at an increased speed, when one of the knowing ones jumped aboard, and reversing the motion, soon quieted the fears of the terrified *greaser.*—*Baltimore Sun.*

Sylvester challenged Jonson to match a couplet of his rhymes that ran somewhat thus:

"I, John Sylvester
Hugged your sister."

To which Jonson immediately replied,

"I Ben Jonson,
Hugged your wife."

"But," said Sylvester, rather chagrined at the turn, "that's no *rhyme.*"

"No," retorted Jonson, "but it is *true.*"

An exchange says a distinguished *pole* had arrived in that city. It must have been the one which "knocked the persimmons."

POETRY.

COMFORT FOR THE GIRLS.

There's a good time coming, girls,
A good time coming;
Then we all shall married be,
And ended single misery,
In the good time coming.
Pouting lips may gain our end,
But coaxing words are stronger;
We'll win our conquest by their aid—
Oh! wait a little longer.

There's a good time coming, girls,
A good time coming;
Husbands shall no longer rule,
And treat their wives like girls at school,
In the good time coming.
But *we'll* assert a woman's right,
And make our influence stronger,
And raise a revolution quite—
Oh! wait a little longer.

There's a good time coming, girls,
A good time coming;
Soirees then we'll give and balls,
And have delightful opera stalls,
In the good time coming.
With loves of bonnets, shawls and gowns,
Oh, shan't we come out stronger,
And never fear a husband's frowns—
Oh! wait a little longer.

There's a good time coming, girls,
A good time coming;
Then we'll pack our family
Up into the nursery,
In the good time coming.
The little brats may learn to write
And read when they get stronger;
Meantime they may romp and fight,
And wait a little longer.

Barber-Shop Scene; or the way to get Shaved before your turn.—At the barber shop opposite Smith's clock store, on Fifth street, a most laudable trick was played off on the boys in the shop.

The room was well supplied with customers, and the chance of getting shaved in a hurry was out of the question.

A small man with a waggish look came to the door, and after surveying the crowd, walked in and took a seat on the sofa.

"How far is it to a doctor's office?" asked the strange gentleman.

"Just across the way," replied one of the boys.

The eyes of the company were turned on the stranger.

"I feel bad," said he; and at the same time a spasm took him, and his hands clenched and his legs drew him up in a perfect ball, and he rolled off on the floor.

"That's a cholera case," said one; and he took hat and left. This was the signal, and all followed suite except those undergoing the shaving operation.

The spasm seemed to subside—the arms and legs stretched out at full length and the patient lay prostrate on his back.

"Wipe off the lather," said the fat man next to the door, "I'll come in again—I can't stay now."

Just then another spasm took the stranger, and by some strange movement he bounced upon the sofa, without any apparent effort, flat on his back as he was lying on the floor. He rolled up into a ball again and rolled backward and forward on the sofa in a style that would have done credit to a circus man.

This was a finisher; those that were shaved left, and those not shaved hadn't time to stay; the boys looked at each other in astonishment. The cholera subject uncoiled himself and asked them if his turn had come, when he took his seat and had a good shave.

"What's the charge?" asked the stranger.

"Nothing," said the barber, "If you will leave your name."—*Cincinnati Com.*

The Patent Deceptive Hen's Nest.—This is one of the most ingenious contrivances of the age, and is the invention of a regular down east Yankee. The design is to deceive poultry into the speedy and liberal laying of eggs, and which is accomplished by the peculiar construction of the machine. At the bottom of the nest there is a kind of trap-door, which works on a hinge, being supported by a spring. The moment an egg is placed on this, the trap opens and lets it fall through into a cushioned apartment prepared for its reception. The consequence is that the bird just as she is preparing to cackle, glances at the nest and seeing nothing in it, actually reasons herself into the belief, that she has not laid at all, resumes her position on the nest in hopes of making a more successful effort.

On the first trial of this curious contrivance before the Commissioner of Patents, to test its virtues, a singular result was effected. A large imported Russian hen was located on the nest and left to her meditations. On account of pressing business, the hen was forgotten until the next day, when to the utter astonishment of the commissioner, and even the inventor himself, on examining the nest they found nothing in it but a pair of claws, bill, and a bunch of feathers; the mystery was explained, however, upon examining the chamber beneath, in which they found *half a bushel of beautiful eggs.*

Aurora Borealis.

Politeness at Home.—Always speak with the utmost politeness and deference to your parents and friends. Some children are polite and civil everywhere except at home: but *there* are coarse and rude enough. I trust you will never be one of these.

Titles of respect, too, should not be forgotten. "Yes, sir," and "No, sir"—"Yes, ma'am," and "No, ma'am," sound much better, as well as much more refined and well bred, than the blunt "Yes," and "No," which very many children in these days are accustomed to use.

Nothing sits so gracefully upon children, and nothing makes them so lovely, as habitual respect and dutiful deportment towards their parents and superiors. It makes the plainest face beautiful, and gives to every common action a nameless but peculiar charm.

A "BAD OYSTER" STORY.

SCENE—*An Oyster Cellar.*

Enter Frenchman—'Sar, you keep de raw oystair?'

Opener—'Oh, yes, sir; fine, fat Prince's Bay.'

Frenchman—'Tres bien, I vil eat some raw oystair.'

The man opens a fine fat one and puts it on a plate before the Frenchman, who eyes it some time, and says:

'Monsieur, you call dis de good oystair?'

'Yes, sir, prime.'

The Frenchman swallows it, (it was the first he ever ate,) opens his eyes and mouth, puts his hand to his bread-basket, and 'b-l-u-u-p!' and up comes the 'oystair' on the plate.

'Sacre dam! by gar, dat is not de good oystair!'

'You didn't put on salt and pepper, sir.'

'Ah! pardonnez moi?'—puts pepper and salt on the *same* one. Swallows it—and 'B-l-u-u-p'—up it comes again!

'How you tell me zat oystair bien?'

'Why, sir, you must vinegar.'

'Ah! oui! certainment, be-ne-gar, oui,' and he swallowed the *same* again.—'B-l-u-u-p,' and *up it comes again* on the plate.

Just then a gent. enters.

'Give us a dozen o' raw.'

The Frenchman turns to him. 'Ah! my fren, you eats ze raw oystair?'

'Of course.'

'You call zat ze good oystair?'

'Yes, fine fat one.'

'Ha! you think dat is good oystair, suppose you eat him?'

'With pleasure, sir, and the gent. gave it a dart of pepper sauce and bolted it.

The horrified opener stood agape; he didn't mind 'sawing' a Frenchman, but an old customer was another thing.

The Frenchman turned on his heel. 'Ah! my fren, zat may be ze good oystair, I no like him. I swallowed zat oystair tree time.'

'B-l-u-p-h,' came the oyster, and the Frenchman danced with delight.

'Ah! Monsieur! zat dam bad oystair! oui, certainment!'

The gent., speechless with horror, ran to the bar, and seizing the brandy decanter, swallowed about half a pint and mizzled. The Frenchman followed, saying:

'*Zat dam bad oystair.*'

Spirit of the Times.

Pearls to be Treasured up in the Casket of Memory.—At first setting out upon a vicious course, men are a little nice and delicate, like young travellers, who at first are offended at every speck of dirt that lights upon them, but after they have been accustomed to it, and have travelled a good while in foul ways, it ceaseth to be trouble some to be dashed and bespattered.

Tillotson.

The lovely bird of Paradise, *Christian contentment*, can sit and sing in a cage of affliction and confinement, or fly at liberty through the vast expanse, with almost equal firmness and satisfaction; while even so, Father, for so it seemeth good in Thy sight," is the *chief* note in its celestial song.

I resolve to neglect nothing to secure my eternal peace, more than if I had been certified that I should die within the day; nor to mind anything which my secular duties demand of me less than if I had been insured I should live fifty years more.

Cheyne, M. D.

Some men, in their worldly trade, may say, at the year's end, they have neither got nor lost; but thou canst not say that at the day's end of thy soul, thou art at night better or worse than thou wast in the morning.

As snow is of itself cold, yet warms and refreshes the earth, so afflictions, though in themselves grievous, yet keep the soul of the Christian warm, and make it fruitful.

Rev. John Mason.

The reproof of a good man resembles fuller's earth; it not only removes the spots from our character, but it rubs off when it is dry.—*Watts Wilkinson.*

He hath run long enough who hath touched the prize; he hath sailed long enough who is come safe into harbor; and he hath lived long enough who is ready to die.—*Baxter.*

Let a man have all the world can give him, he is still miserable, if he has a grovelling, unfettered, undevout mind.

God never accepts the will for the deed when he puts it in a man's power to do as well as will.

Rich men have commonly more need to be taught contentment than the poor.

Eliza Cook.

The gift of prayer may gain admiration from men, but it is the grace of prayer that has power with God.

In prayer it is better to have a heart without words, than words without a heart.

Many that have passed the rocks of gross sin, have been cast away upon the sands of self righteousness.

HOW TO *RUIN* A SON.

1. Let him have his own way.
2. Allow him a free use of money.
3. Suffer him to roam where he pleases on the Sabbath.
4. Give him full access to wicked companions.
5. Call him to no account of his evenings.
6. Furnish him with no stated employment.

Pursue *either* of these ways, and you will experience a most marvellous deliverance, or will have to mourn over a debased and

THE INDIGNATION MEETING AT SALISBURY.

As the people of Salisbury have taken the location of the Plank Road in such high dudgeon, we have made room for two Communications, which we copy from the Raleigh Register and the Greensborough Patriot, as showing what is thought elsewhere than in Fayetteville of their proceedings, and the *Indignant* course they have pursued:—

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

THE SALISBURY PEOPLE—THEIR INDIGNATION MEETING OF JULY 24TH—THEIR ATTACK UPON GOVERNOR MANLY, &c.

"I have seen cedars fall,
And in their room a mushroom grow;
I have seen comets, threatning all,
Vanish themselves."

Mr. Editor: The recent remarkable ebullition of wrath, exhibited by the citizens of Salisbury in their indignation meeting on the 24th of July, with reference to the location of the "Fayetteville and Western Plank Road," is so ridiculous in itself as to seem scarcely worthy of notice; yet the number and respectability of those participating in the meeting—the selfish, sectional and contracted spirit exhibited—the unjust and malevolent attack upon our worthy Executive and the Board of Internal Improvement, and the false and slanderous aspersions on the large and highly respectable body of Stockholders in said road, must necessarily excite in the breast of every true hearted North Carolinian, of every lover of justice, and of every friend of Internal Improvement, that contempt which the manifestation of such a spirit so richly merits.

North Carolina, after having lain asleep until all her sister States in the confederacy have outstripped her in the great struggle for wealth and importance, has been at length aroused to a sense of her own interest, has granted liberal Charters, invested freely the State funds, and in fine has laid out an extensive and admirable system of Internal Improvement—one alike creditable to her and gratifying to her citizens.

Our people responded with a hearty amen to the spirit and acts of the last Legislature; our great men and patriots went zealously into the work, investing their time, their talents and their money; and all classes of society united in bidding the good Old State a hearty "God Speed" in her onward course. Well, sir, the first charter secured was that of the "Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company," and the Stockholders, together with the Board of Internal Improvement, prompted by a commendable desire to push forward the work with all possible speed, meet and locate the road—when lo! we are met on the very threshhold of this system of Internal Improvement with the exhibition of a spirit of supreme and sordid selfishness—such a spirit as would, if general, weigh down and ruin any scheme of Internal Im- [illegible] however magnificent or useful—ever set on foot by man.

And from whom arises this clamor? From men whose money had been invested in the road? Far from it. The paltry sum of $1500 is all that Salisbury can boast of having invested in this project, and we feel safe in saying, that the most prominent of those in kicking up a dust had not invested the *first red cent.* One would suppose from the wrath and indignation manifested by a certain Honorable Gentleman, that *he, at least,* had invested his funds to a large amount. You will be astonished to learn that not one solitary dime had he invested.

Now, sir, if some ardent and aspiring youngster, who in "his May of youth and bloom of lustyhood," panting for distinction and disirous of renown, had been the getter up of, and prominent actor in this "mighty bust," we might have rewarded his efforts with a smile and pardoned his excesses; but to see one who has occupied a high position heretofore in the estimation of his fellow citizens, thus lending his intellect and his energies—worthy a better cause—to defeat the success or retard the progress of a great improvement, is matter of serious regret. Surely the poisoned robe of Hercules, which made him rave and rant at every one with whom he met—unconscious that the secret of his discontent was to be found upon his own person—has fallen upon the Honorable Gentleman of Salisbury.

Now, sir, I propose briefly to notice an Editorial in the "Carolina Watchman" of July 19th, and afterwards the proceedings of their indignation meeting—showing the justice and consistency of her position, and the *real secret* of her discontent. For however much Salisbury may endeavor to hide her head, like the ostrich, under the dust which she has raised, and to conceal her *real* motives under the fire and fury of a set of braggadocia indignation Resolutions, yet it is only her head that is hid after all, while the rest of her person is left exposed to the kicks of those who cannot be blinded by any stratagem she may use. In an editorial of the Carolina Wachman of July 19th, speaking of the route of the Plank Road, we are gravely informed that the route through Lexington is not desired "by the people of Rowan"—and it leaves us to ponder over the recklessness and folly of any set of men who would dare to run counter to the wishes of "*the people of Rowan*"—those strong Plank Road men who, without any assistance from abroad, magnanimously and liberally subscribed the enormous amount of *fifteen hundred dollars* worth of stock to the Road!!! Now, however indispensable the Watchman may deem it to pander to "the wishes of *the people of Rowan,*" I imagine it will be matter of surprise to the Stockholders, who have invested the whole $80,000 required by the Charter—minus, of course the $1,500 from Rowan—that "the wishes of the people of Rowan" are to have any control over their money. And ye internal improvement men, who have been laboring under the delusion that you had the right to spend your own money in your own way, learn now for the first time, and recollect, that your doctrine is correct, but with the material restriction, that in spending it you run counter to, "the wishes of the people of Rowan." "Ah! but the Governor," say they, "he is a public functionary, and bound to bear all the opprobrious epithets we may choose to cast at him—he has disregarded "*the wishes of the people of Rowan,*" and we'll make him quake in his shoes!"

Well, I suppose the Governor, as in duty bound, would have paid all due attention, *and no more,* to "the wishes of the people of Rowan," respectfully expressed, but I trust the day is not yet, when any Governor of the Old North State can be bullied into a deviation of one inch from the strict line of his duty, by any set of men, be they even "the people of Rowan." And if I have not greatly mistaken the character of Gov. Manly, he has heard the bellowing of the "Bulls of Bashan" before, and is not likely to be *very greatly* intimidated by the "noise and confusion" of an indignation meeting. But why was Salisbury not represented *at* the meeting of the Stockholders, to *give* the Governor an opportunity of *hearing* her wishes?—Had she taken *half* the trouble to secure the *construction of* that Road which she now seems *willing* to take to defeat it, she could *and would* have been there backed by a sufficient amount of stock to have commanded a respectful attention to her wishes.

The Watchman calls the Road "a monument of folly," and harps at length upon "the evident intention of the Legislature." "They designed the road to take the most direct route"—any other is injustice to the State and a fraud upon her, &c. Well, now bearing in mind the Watchman's love of justice, and what it deems justice, read the following extract from the same editorial about "the wishes of the people of Rowan." "They (*i. e.* the people of Rowan) want the evident intention of the Legislature strictly carried out, and the road located as directly between its two terminuses as the nature of the country will admit, *and if there be any deviation from a straight line at all, that it be made to the South.*" Why not deviate as well to the North? Why is one deviation fraudulent and unjust, and the other not? If it be fraudulent and unjust to go contrary to the wishes of the Legislature by deviating from a direct line at all, why Mr. Watchman would you sanction a deviation *South?* Why would not that be contrary to the wishes of the Legislature also—if their wishes were such as you assert—and therefore equally fraudulent and unjust? Ah! here's the secret—this unguarded remark of the Watchman reveals at once the grovelling and sordid selfishness at the bottom of this whole affair.—If the road passes through the comparatively poor and unproductive counties of Stanly and Montgomery, Salisbury will be able to undersell the Merchants in the rich and populous counties of Davidson and Randolph, who have not the advantages of a Plank Road to the Cape Fear, in the articles of Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Molasses, &c., of which these two counties consume large quantities, and will thus render these counties tributary to her, for these articles. Salisbury knows well that where the people purchase these necessaries, they will also sell their produce and the whole trade of these two Counties will be drawn to Salisbury. She will get all their produce and not one grain of it ever touch the Plank Road, but on the contrary it will be sent to Charlotte, a distance of only 40 miles, and thence on the Rail Road South. The Plank Road not being used for the transportation of produce East, becomes of course, a ruinous investment to the Stockholders, but what cares Salisbury? She is built up as a large market town, and the losses which are sustained by the failure of the Plank Road are not borne by Salisbury or her citizens. She is indifferent as regards the increased cost of the Road over the Southern route, or the diminished amount of transportation over it, if she can only secure the trade. "Deflect South," say they—even though by so doing, you may have to go below the impassable narrows of the Yadkin, and thus prevent that river from being made navigable. The people of Wilkes, Surry and Davie must do without a market, unless they are willing to make Salisbury that market. "The people of Rowan" don't desire them to have an outlet towards the Ocean, and therefore it is rascally and villainous in the Governor and all others concerned to attempt to give them one. Every thing which goes to market, the "people of Rowan" desire first to pass through their hands. So it is plain that the real reason of their complaining is not a zeal for the interests of the State, or any other interest save that of Salisbury alone, and the making Lexington and Fair Grove points in the route, is the unpardonable sin committed by the Plank Road Company. Now, sir, it is natural enough that these motives should influence the *wishes* of the Salisbury people, but when they impel men to detract from the honest reputations of such men as Gov. Manly, Dr. Fred. Hill, and all of the private Stockholders in that road, they become, to say the very least of it, highly improper and censurable.

A word now as to their indignation meeting—the proceedings of which are reported with an accuracy, seldom attained in this Country—no circumstance calculated to frighten the unfortunate objects of their wrath being omitted. Of such was intended to be, I suppose, the portentous enunciation, that while the Committee retired to draft resolutions, "*the members of the meeting engaged in conversation,*"—which being interpreted, is to say, that they fortified and strengthened each other with courage to act in this most frightful and desperate crisis, without wavering: Or perhaps "the people of Rowan" do not often "talk out in meeting," and this departure from their ordinary decorum is chronicled, in order to convey some slight idea of the violence of that wrath which knew no bounds—the perfect desperation which pervaded the whole community.—We are now prepared for the desperate resolves, so let us look at them—

First, "the route by Fair Grove and Lexington is not the most practicable one, &c." And the 3d Resolution is of the same tenor, only more specific, as it shows why it is not practicable, "as the distance is greater, the surface of the country more unfavorable than any route yet proposed, as can no doubt be demonstrated by fair and accurate surveys." "No doubt" forsooth! The Company of Stockholders employ an Engineer entirely uninterested, one whom all parties unite in pronouncing competent and faithful, and he reports the *very route* Salisbury clamors for, as "more unfavorable than any route yet proposed—nine miles nearer, but costing much more than the route selected." Now if the wiscacres about Salisbury know more of the various routes than a practical and accomplished Engineer, and have kept that knowledge from the ears of Gov. Manly, and the Stockholders also, let them not complain if *they* acted upon the best information they could get, but rather let their censures rest upon themselves.

The fourth resolution says the object of the Legislature, in chartering the Plank Road, was for the benefit of the people West of the Yadkin, to give them an outlet to market, which they say "will be wholly defeated, if the circuitous route *by Lexington* is adopted." How they found out the intentions of the Legislature so accurately, we are at a loss to conjecture, for of the four or five respectable Gentlemen, members of the last Legislature, who were present participating in the meeting at Fayetteville, not one ever intimated that such was the intention of the Legislature, and "they were all honorable men!" But in the concluding part of this resolution, they leave out Fair Grove and Ashborough, which were put in the foregoing resolutions, and insert *only Lexington,* which confirms what I have said above—that the locating of the Road through that town of Lexington is really what they dislike.

Now we come to the red hot resolution of the Hon. Nathaniel Boyden, viz: "Resolved as the deliberate opinion of this assemblage, (very deliberate no doubt) "that not a solitary man who voted in the Plank Road Meeting at Fayetteville for the location of said road either by Franklinsville or Ashborough, have the slightest idea of ever constructing said road from either of those places to Salisbury, but that in our judgment, all who gave those votes, expected and intended that Ashboro' or Franklinsville, whichever was agreed upon, should be the North Western termination of said Plank Road." Most wonderful man! who can at a distance of one hundred miles, look into the hearts of a large body of men, and so read their secret intentions that "*not a solitary man*" can escape thy penetrating gaze, nor *the slightest idea*" even elude thy search!"

This, it true, would prove the Governor and Board of Internal Improvement false to the trust reposed in them, and the Stockholders guilty of a base cheat upon the whole country West of Ashborough, and especially those from Davidson, of a knowing and base desertion of the interests of their County—they, according to this Resolution, voting to stop the Road at a point twenty miles from their County line. These are grave charges against a large number of men who have heretofore never been accused of fraud or crime, or ever charged, so far the writer of this article is aware, with any sort of conspiracy. These unprovoked insults, uncalled for injuries, and this absurd abuse will be long remembered against Salisbury, and the *Legislative favors* recently heaped upon her, will probably be the last she may expect—certainly the last she deserves.

The concluding act of this most remarkable meeting, was the appointment of a Committee to institute legal proceedings, &c. I once heard of a Dutchman who desired a Lawyer to bring suit against some rude boys who had teazed him: the Lawyer began to consult him as to what sort of action he desired brought, and after running over the various actions known to the law, and finding none to suit, the Dutchman exclaimed—"By shoves, can't you bring *an action of spite!*" Now I imagine, unless Salisbury can sustain an action of "*spite,*" her legal proceedings will hardly be heard of again.

JUSTICE.

FROM THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!—LEXINGTON AROUSED!!

On yesterday with a spontaneous uproar, assembled in the courthouse of Lexington a large and decidedly exasperated portion of her citizens—from their numbers, their enthusiasm and the ferocious look which sat upon the countenance of each it was evident to the most careless observer, that matters of no ordinary importance had called them together, and that something desperate was about to be done. Long and loud was the uproar, and great the confusion of tongues, but high above the din resounded the cry of Treachery—the Governor—Plank Road, and Salisbury—some cried one thing and some another, for the assembly was confused and the greater part knew not wherefore they were come together; but when they knew, all with one voice for about the space of half—a second, cried out great is Nathaniel Boyden of Salisbury. Order having in some measure been restored,—it was moved by Mr. Pomeroy that J. P. Mabery be called to the chair, and that Silas Wright be requested to act as secretary. Mr. Mabery on being conducted to the chair, proceeded, in a speech which will long be remembered by those who were so fortunate as to be present, to explain the objects of the meeting. I shall only give the substance of what he said; for many parts of his speech were so full of fire and so eloquent, that the reporter's pen fell from his hands, and bewildered and lost in amazement, he gave up the vain attempt to record upon paper thoughts and words so bright and burning as those to which the speaker gave utterance: It is sufficient however for those who know Mr. Mabery, to say that he delivered himself with a decided improvement upon his usual happy and felicitous style. He commenced with a glowing eulogy upon the town of Salisbury, dwelt upon her rise and progress, her disinterestedness, that she was divested of all selfishness, having at heart alone the good of the whole State; and that whenever assailed, we as citizens of Lexington should fly to her rescue, she having nursed us in our infancy, cherished us in our manhood, and always rejoiced in our growing prosperity; that the time had come, and he gloried in the opportunity, that we might show our gratitude, and in some measure cancel the great obligations under which we rested; that a deadly blow had been lately aimed at Salisbury in the location of the plank road; that the Governor and others, knowing Salisbury to be a place of great commercial importance, ornamented with costly and beautiful buildings, and rich in the glories and talents of her sons, and greatly envying her good name, had basely leagued together to stop her in her prosperous career, and to defeat the legislative will by running the plank road butt up against Ashehoro', a city of so much importance that they knew with the aid of the plank road she would be able to outstrip Salisbury and thus cripple their much envied rival: And though he exceedingly regretted it, yet truth compelled him to say that three gentlemen from Davidson, Peter Kincy, Esq., Young Godfrey, and a gentleman from Fair Grove, were part and parcel of this abominable conspiracy.—Oh, baseness unparalleled, cried the speaker,

Breathes there a man with soul so dead
Who to himself hath never said
This is my own, my native land;

yet, added he, *de gustibus non disputandum,* and with tears in his eyes, amidst thunders of applause he resumed his seat.

A sufficient time having elapsed for the chairman to recover himself and relight his pipe, it was moved by Mr. Bunting that a committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting, whereupon the chair appointed for that important duty Messrs. Zeiglar, Zeigenfuss, and Zollicoffer.

During the absence of the committee the delegates from Davidson, to the meeting at Fayetteville, were called upon to explain why they had so shamefully betrayed their trust, in terminating the plank road at Asheborough. They denied having done so, and for proof exhibited the proceedings of that meeting as published in the Fayetteville Observer—but friend Reuben here stood up and in a very firm and dignified manner read the resolution offered by Mr. Boyden, in Salisbury, showing that the Governor, and all others concerned had fixed that road to terminate at Asheborough. At this they became extremely agitated, changed color, and in a few minutes, confessed their guilt; Godfrey however in extenuation of his crime plead his youth and inexperience; that he had never travelled much; that Fayetteville was a very large town; that he never saw so many stores and shops—and his ideas became confused by reading the signs; that he felt so lonesome and bad that he had actually forgotten on which side of Salisbury Asheborough stood. As to squire Kincey, he said it was true that he had betrayed his trust, that ambition was the cause of his fall, that military men seemed to be the order of the day, that already two generals resided in Lexington, that he had long desired to figure as a military character, that Gov. Manly had discovered his failing, approached him on his weak side, and by promising to make him one of his aids, he bribed him to betray his country; he begged however to be excused, for though he erred his errors leaned to virtue's side, for it was a military spirit that burned within him. The gentleman from Fair Grove, like the little boy that burnt his shirt, had'nt a word to say—he looked bad.

The committee appointed for that purpose now returned and through their chairman Mr. Zeiglar reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, we view with great satisfaction the bold stand taken by the citizens of Salisbury in defence of their rights, and whereas we sympathise with persecuted genius; and whereas to lovers of nature, it is a sublime spectacle to behold an infuriated bull turn upon his tormentors, and with tail erect paw up the dust—therefore,

Resolved, 1st. That at the late meeting at Salisbury the Hon. N. Boyden had a right and was justified in delivering himself with a great deal of fire and energy.

Resolved, 2d. That it is the opinion of this meeting that Gov. Manly thinks himself *some punkins,* but if he has any friends they would do well to talk to him in private.

Resolved, 3d. That when the Gov. voted for the plank road to terminate at Salisbury, it is very evident that he intended it to stop at Asheboro'. And why? Why, because he couldn't have meant anything else, *quad erat demonstrandum.*

Resolved, 4th. That as stockholders in all roads desire that their stock should be profitable, and as experience has shown that such is always the case when they run through sand hills and terminate in mountains, and that the contrary is the case when they run through a rich and fertile country, and as the great expense of these roads, consists in the wear and tear; that Mr. Boyden was correct in coming to the conclusion that the stockholders in the plank road never intended it to pass through Davidson and Rowan, but only through the sand hills of Cumberland and Moore, and the mountains of Randolph, so that nothing could ever get on it to wear it out and put them to the trouble and expense of building another.

Resolved, 5th. That we believe danger is near at hand, and though we cannot see it ourselves, yet having all confidence in the wisdom of our neighbors of Salisbury, from the noise they make we feel considerably frightened.

Resolved, 6th. That those who still think that the citizens of Salisbury, are only disgusted because the road is to pass through Lexington, will please for charity's sake to say nothing about it.

Resolved, 7th. That as the great suit, Salisbury vs. Governor, falls within the jurisdiction of a magistrate, we pledge ourselves to pay half the cost, provided we are permitted to share in the recovery.

Resolved, 8th. That when we refer to what Salisbury was in days past and gone; view her now, with so many visible marks of decay upon her, and then contrast her future prospects, with those of the flourishing town of Lexington, our sympathies are strongly excited.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Greensborough Patriot, and that copies of them be forwarded to the Gov. and to our distressed neighbors the citizens of Salisbury—with a request that the Gov. have them framed, and that he will read them at least once every week during the remainder of his term.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are due to the chairman for the dignified manner in which he has presided over its deliberations, and to our worthy secretary for having had, contrary to his usual custom, the prudence not to open his mouth during the whole time.

On motion of Mulholland and Brownrigg, of the firm of Schermerhorn & Co. the meeting then adjourned *die sine.*

J. P. MABERY, Chairman.
Silas Wright, *Scriba.*
August 1st, 1849.

The Devil and the Tailor.—We glean the following from the Pennsylvanian of the 13th inst: A Jersey tailor, one Jonas Topliff, declares positively that he has in his shop a suit of clothes which he made for the Devil. He says he was hunting out in the marshes when he met a strange-looking man who asked him if he wasn't a tailor. He replied "Yes." The strange man then gave him a piece of black cloth, and told him to make a suit of clothes to his measure, and to bring them out on the marsh one week from that day, when he would pay for them. Jonas measured him, agreed to make the clothes, and did make them; but thinking it a strange place to carry clothes, he first crossed himself and sprinkled the clothes with water in the Catholic Church at Newark. He then went out on the marshes, where he saw the strange man; but the moment he came in sight the man vanished, and he was unable to find him. Some people think Jonas invented the story to attract people to his shop, when he exhibits the clothes—the cloth of them being of beautiful silk fine texture. At all events, Jonas's custom has increased wonderfully since he has become tailor to his Satanic Majesty.

Poetical Legislation.—The following poetical resolution was recently picked up in the ante-chamber of the city council of Baltimore:

Resolved by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore,

That every man who sells a melon,
Shall be held and deemed a felon;
And the pigs of every size,
Must evacuate their styes;
And officers must have in charge,
To catch them all if found at large;
And lest this wise precaution fails,
The owners must not soup their tails.

FROM THE REPUBLIC.

A PREACHER AGAINST HIS CREED.

There was a noted biblical commentator by the name of Manton, who prided himself on having made a hundred and nineteen sermons on the one hundred and nineteenth psalm. This was pretty well—it indicated fertility; but it was nothing to what we have seen in our day. *Our* Manton, to be sure, is not an ecclesiastic. He is not a father of the church, but he has preached more than five hundred sermons on a single text; and if he goes on as he has begun, there is little doubt but that he will preach five thousand of them before he has done.

The text the senior editor of the "sole organ" preaches from inculcates the immorality of removing men from office because they are your political enemies.—What makes his fertility the more remarkable is, that he does not believe a word in his text, or in his doctrines, and does not pretend to believe in them. He has so little faith in the good sense and intelligence of the people, however, that he thinks he can frighten some with his howling, and melt some with his lamentations, and so make headway with his doctrines whether he believes in them or not.

But the senior editor protests that it is not the turning out that distresses him; it is the principle of the thing—it is the ground on which it is done. President Taylor promised to be the President of the people, and he cannot be the President of the people without keeping the offices in the hands of the men who have had them for the last twenty years. To be the President of the people, means to keep Locofocos in office. This shows that there was something shrewd and sensible in General Jackson's idea, that by a long continuance in office men begin to look upon it as a species of property, and upon government "rather as a means of promoting individual interests than as an instrument created solely for the service of the people." The Locofocos in Virginia, for instance, believe that the navy agency at Norfolk, and all the patronage belonging to it, are Locofoco property. The senior editor is persuaded that they are the property of the "elite" of the "distinguished Democrats" of Richmond. These ideas have been bred in these men, because for the last forty years they have had things their own way—have considered themselves the people—and cannot reconcile themselves to the idea that the people can be uppermost, and the "elite" outside of the treasury door.

Goldsmith in one of his *Chinese Letters,* narrates a conversation at an English prison between a debtor through the grate, a porter who had stopped to rest his burden, and a soldier at the window. The subject was a threatened invasion of France, and the soldier's view of it was taken pretty much in the same spirit in which the senior editor regards removals from office. "It is not so much our liberties as our *religion* that would suffer by such a change—ay, our *religion,* my lads. May the devil sink me into flames (such was the solemnity of his adjuration) if the French should come over, but our *religion* would be utterly undone!"

So with the senior editor. It is not the offices he cares about, but the *morality* of the thing. If the Whigs get the offices the morals of the country will be undone! The President, he avers, inflicts a great moral wrong upon the country by omitting to retain in office men who feel towards him and speak of him with the malignity exhibited by THOMPSON, ENGLISH, MONTGOMERY, BROWN, BURKE, and all that class of dismissed office-holders. And the "sole organ" which utters these opinions is the same "sole organ" which declared in 1845 that "none should be permitted to remain in office, or, in other words, be reappointed, whom the President would not, under the circumstances attending each case, appoint to office!"

The Union professes to be glad that Gen. Taylor has undertaken his Northern tour. If we could for a moment connect party politics with the visit of the Chief Magistrate to the States north of the Potomac, we, for a different reason from that given by the Union, would be glad too. To increase Gen. Taylor's popularity it is only necessary that he should be seen and and known. The honest *people* of the country when they converse with him will see the gross injustice that has been done to him in the attempt to represent him as deficient in common sense. They will find him to be a man after their own hearts—plain, sociable, sensible, and full of patriotism and love of country. Thus finding him they will place confidence in his judgment and integrity. He will make friends wherever he goes, and disarm the resentments of his political opponents.

Alex. Gazette.

THE ROMANCE OF HUMBUG.

A THRILLING STORY, BY GEORGE LIPPARD.

It was night in the Quaker City!

A small man in rolling eyes and a big shirt collar, sat at a desk, above which gleamed a vivid fire, issuing from a curiously wrought iron tube.

The light was *gas!*

The small man in the rolling eyes and the big shirt collar was of *gas* also.

TERRIBLE COINCIDENCE!!!

"I will do the deed," hissed the animated gas pipe, through his clenched teeth, as he seized a pen and spread a white scroll before him; "I will do the deed."

And that fierce man, in that Quaker City, in that Chamber, by that gas light, wrote these fearful words—

"I REPUDIATE GENERAL TAYLOR!!!

Had the Falls of Niagara been suddenly turned into Vesuvius amid the plaudits of the concentrated thunders of the universe, backed by the coalesced lightnings of illimitable space, and the whole been hurled into one conglomerated nightmare upon the repose of Old Zack, the effect could not have been more bewildering to the doomed President than was that awful sentence. THE END.

Abuse of Magnesia.—People should be very careful in the use of Magnesia. It is a very dangerous substance to use, and there are too many, we believe, who use it for the stomach for "heartburn," who do not know the dangers attending its employment for that purpose. The use of it has been the cause of many cases of "stone," and it has been discovered that the terrible disease in Switzerland called Goitre, is due to the action of Magnesian Salts on the system of the inhabitants—the Salts being found in solution with the waters of the Swiss valleys.

FROM THE SALISBURY WATCHMAN.

We have been kindly furnished by Col. Barnhardt, with the following history of the opening of the Reed Gold Mine in Cabarrus County, and the number and weight of the pieces of gold found at different periods.

A sketch of the discovery and history of the Reed Gold Mine in Cabarrus County, North Carolina, being the first Gold Mine discovered in the United States.

The first piece of gold found at this mine was in the year 1799, by Conrad Reed, a boy of about twelve years old, a son of John Reed, the proprietor. The discovery was made in an accidental manner: The boy above named, in company with a sister and younger brother, went to a small stream, called Meadow Creek, on a Sabbath day when their parents were at church, for the purpose of shooting fish with bow and arrow; and while engaged along the bank of the Creek Conrad saw a yellow substance shining in the water—he went in and picked it up—and found it to be some kind of metal and carried it home. Mr. Reed examined it, but as gold was unknown in this part of the country at that time, he did not know what kind of metal it was. The piece was about the size of a small smoothing iron.

Mr. Reed carried the piece of metal to Concord and shewed it to a William Atkinson, a silversmith, but he not thinking of gold was unable to say what kind of metal it was.

Mr. Reed kept the piece for several years on his house floor to lay against the door to keep it from shutting. In the year 1802, he went to market to Fayetteville, and carried the piece of metal with him; and on showing it to a Jeweller, the Jeweller immediately told him it was gold, and requested Mr. Reed to leave the metal with him and said he would flux it. Mr. Reed left it, and returned in a short time; and on his return the Jeweller showed him a large bar of gold 6 or 8 inches long.—The Jeweller then asked Mr. Reed what he would take for the bar. Mr. Reed (not knowing the value of gold,) thought he would ask a "big price," and so he asked three dollars and fifty cts., ($3 50.) The Jeweller paid him his price.

After returning home, Mr. Reed examined and found gold in the surface along the creek. He then associated Frederick Kisor, Jas. Love, and Martin Phifer, with himself; and in the year 1803, they found a piece of gold in the branch that weighed 28 lbs. Numerous pieces were found at this mine weighing from 16 lbs. down to the smallest particles. The whole surface along the creek for nearly a mile was very rich in gold.

The veins of this mine were discovered in the year 1831. They yielded a large quantity of gold. The veins are flint or quartz.

I do certify that the foregoing is a true statement of the discovery and history of this Mine, as given by John Reed and his son, Conrod Reed now both dead.

GEORGE BARNHARDT.

January, 1848.

Weight of different pieces of gold found at this mine:—

1803,	28	lbs.
1804,	9	"
"	7	"
"	3	"
"	2	"
"	1¾	"
1824,	16	"
"	9¼	"
"	8	"
1835,	13¾	"
"	4½	"
"	4	"
"	1	"
"	8	"

115 lbs. steelyard weight.

POPULATION OF CALIFORNIA.

The Editor ot the "Alta California" estimates that the population of that country on the 1st of Novenber next will be 60,000 souls. On the 1st of January last, he says, it was divided thus: 9,000 Californians, 5,000 Americans, and 1,000 foreigners of all nations. From the 1st January to the 30th June the arrivals by sea are estimated at 9,500, and those by land at 5,000 Americans, 6,000 Mexicans, 2,000 Chilians, and 2,000 other Foreigners, hailing from various countries. These estimates show that, up to the 30th June, the preponderance of the immigration was foreign, and that the following was the character of the then population:

Americans	10,000
Californians	9,000
Mexicans	6,500
Chilians	2,500
Other nations	2,000
	30,000

The Editor then estimates 25,000 Americans to be on their way to California from the States, all of whom will arrive before the end of Ootober, and makes an addition of only 5,000 for increase in the foreign population up to 60,000 on the 1st of November next, which he classifies as follows:

Americans	35,000
Californians	9,000
Other nations	16,000
	60,000

Of the population already in the country, it is supposed that one-half, including women and children, are engaged in various business pursuits, and the other half in digging for gold.

A Lesson from History.—It appears easier to build up a great nation out of the rudest materials than to revive the greatness of one which has fallen. A new Rome could be founded in any part of the world with better prospects of success than amid the ruins of the eternal city. Who has not been disheartened at the repeated failures of the friends of republicanism to revive the light upon the ancient altars of Roman glory and power—efforts which seem as fruitless as an attempt to galvanize a dead body to life. Let us draw a moral from this melancholy scene. Let us guard well that fire of liberty which, once extinguished, is so difficult to rekindle. Let us shield it with unslumbering care against both the insidious hand of monarchical tendencies and the fierce gusts of radicalism and lawlessness. For buried States there is no resurrection.

Richmond Republican.

Affecting.—The Bath (Maine) Tribune says that a child of Dr. Shaw, two years of age, died on Saturday last, after a sickness of six hours, from eating cobalt which was prepared for flies. One incident connected with her death, says the Tribune, was affectingly beautiful. When her eyes began to grow dim with death, she evidently fancied it was night and she was going to sleep, and she died with her customary "good night, mamma, good night, mamma," many times repeated, trembling on her lips.

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

The attitude assumed by the Ottoman Porte, towards his powerful neighbor of Russia, is one of the most significant signs of the times. For many years past—at least as long ago as 1828—he has seemed instinctively to shrink from contact with the Czar. The latter has had but to demand—the former has seldom failed to yield. Each seems to have been pursued in all his transactions, by a feeling that he was in the hands of destiny, and that he could not resist. The Czar has appeared to believe, that fate was hurrying him on to the conquest of Turkey; the Sultan seems to have given way so far as Russia was concerned, to the mournful impression that he was to be the victim of Russia.

Suddenly however, the Sultan seems to have roused himself from a state of despondent torpor, and to have assumed an attitude of proud defiance. He boldly declares that the troops of Russia shall not violate the neutrality of his territory—that they shall not march through it to assail a people with whom he is at peace—that the laws of Nations shall not be violated in his person—and that, if the troops attempt it, they shall be disarmed. We are at a loss to account for a change of attitude so sudden and unexpected; nor are we suprised that it should have electrified the whole European world. We cannot but hope that there is more in it than meets the eye, and that this secret motive is founded upon influences which may prove favorable to the hopes and liberties of mankind. Taken in connection with the rumors that France and England were about to interfere in the affairs of Hungary, we are induced to believe that they strengthen it, though they by no means absolutely confirm it.

The gallant struggle of Venice, against overwhelming odds, recalls forcibly to mind the days of her glory. The same spirit seems to animate her now, as in the days when she was mistress of the seas, and when the symbolical marriage of her Doges with the Adriatic, denoted her empire over that favorite element. Indeed in no part of the Italian peninsular do the people appear to have manifested a decay of the martial spirit which distinguished the Italians in days of yore. The resistance made by the Romans to the French was creditable when their resources are taken into consideration.

The Hungarians still seem to be victorious, and the war in which they are engaged bears every appearance of becoming long and bloody. It is doubtful whether the world ever saw a more gallant struggle for liberty and fatherland. Heaven strike for the oppressed, say we, with all our hearts.

When we read of the conveyance of the Pope back to Civita Vecchia in a French squadron—of his restoration unconditionally—of the payment by the Emperor of Russia to him of ten millions, designed no doubt, for the French Army—of the intended restoration of the wretched Government of cardinals and women, with its accompaniment of the inquisition and political prisons—of the base degeneracy of the Bastard Bonaparte, the instigator and enactor of all this—our blood boils within us. The world, the free world, lately so enthusiastic in favor of France, turns from her with horror and loathing. She has proved by permitting this act—nay by herself performing it—that what her enemies have always said—namely, that she knew not the right name of freedom, is literally true.—*Richmond Whig.*

MURDEROUS ASSAULTS!

Heavy Rewards Offered!

THIS terrible onslaught hourly growing more devastating in its character to the treasuries of both the State and the Contractors of Lotteries, by the Lucky Tickets bought of the

Truly Fortunate and Far-famed

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

PYFER & CO.,

No. 1 Light Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.,

Is the issue of a solemn pledge made by this House with a magnanimity and self-sacrificing interest co-equal with the glorious cause they have espoused, not to abate one "jot or tittle" their labors until Poverty, that gaunt Tyrant over the desires of the HUMAN FAMILY, shall be ferreted out, "root and branch," from the abodes of all who, entertaining a proper sense of their just claims upon "Dame Fortune," desire to possess Riches, the only impregnable bulwark against the encroachments of Want.

READ THE TESTIMONY.

PYFER & Co. *vs.* POVERTY.

A single Order may secure a Fortune.

CHEERING RESULTS AT PYFER & CO'S.

Look here Correspondents.

Every Prize sold and paid by PYFER & CO.

A LADY DREW THE HIGHEST PRIZE.

$25,000, Whole Ticket, sold to a young lady in Raleigh, N. C.—(a good marriage portion for her.)
$18,000, Half Ticket, sent to North Carolina.
$15,000, Half Ticket, sent to Virginia.
$8,000, Half Ticket, sent to North Carolina.
$8,000, Half Ticket, sent to Virginia.
$30,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Pennsylvania.
$24,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to South Carolina.
$12,000, Quarter Ticket, sent to Ohio.
$7,500, Quarter Ticket, sent to Ohio.
$4,500, Quarter Ticket, sent to South Carolina.
(Always see Managers' Official Drawings.)

Every Prize sold by us is kept on file after being paid, for the inspection of the public.

BANK DRAFTS, payable at sight in Gold, remitted promptly to any part of the United States for Prizes sold by PYFER & CO.

☞ All Communications strictly confidential.

Orders directed to "Box 524—Baltimore Post Office," will come to hand safely without any other address.

Let every one who reads this advertisement test the virtue of at least ONE TRIAL. One failure can do very little harm.

Grand Lotteries for August 1849.

Always address the Lucky House of Pyfer & Co.

Date.	Capital Prizes.		No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
August.	$33,000	75 Nos.	13 drawn		$10	$58 50
2	25,000	78 Nos.	13 drawn	5		18 50
3	18,000	78 Nos.	13 drawn	5		18 50
4	30,000	75 Nos.	12 drawn	10		32 50
6	5 of 12,000	78 Nos.	13 drawn	8		27 50
7	20,000	75 Nos.	12 drawn	5		18 50
8	30,000	66 Nos.	13 drawn	10		27 50
9	20,000	78 Nos.	12 drawn	5		18 75
10	15,000	75 Nos.	11 drawn	4		15 00
11	50,000	78 Nos.	16 drawn	15		45 00
13	25,000	66 Nos.	10 drawn	8		25 00
14	22,500	78 Nos.	14 drawn	5		17 50
15	5 of 20,000	75 Nos.	12 drawn	10		32 50
16	22,000	78 Nos.	13 drawn	5		18 50
17	18,000	75 Nos.	14 drawn	5		16 25
18	30,000	78 Nos.	13 drawn	10		32 50
20	25,000	75 Nos.	15 drawn	8		25 00
21	24,000	78 Nos.	13 drawn	5		18 50
22	30,000	78 Nos.	14 drawn	10		32 50
23	3 of 10,000	72 Nos.	13 drawn	5		16 25
24	13,500	78 Nos.	15 drawn	4		13 00
25	65,000	75 Nos.	14 drawn	20		62 50
27	30,000	78 Nos.	12 drawn	10		32 50

OFFICIAL.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

There is reason to believe that an armed expedition is about to be fitted out in the United States with an intention to invade the Island of Cuba or some of the Provinces of Mexico. The best information which the Executive has been able to obtain points to the Island of Cuba as the object of this expedition. It is the duty of this Government to observe the faith of treaties and to prevent any aggression by our citizens upon the territories of friendly nations. I have, therefore, thought it necessary and proper to issue this Proclamation, to warn all citizens of the United States who shall connect themselves with an enterprise so grossly in violation of our laws and our treaty obligations that they will thereby subject themselves to the heavy penalties denounced against them by our Acts of Congress, and will forfeit their claim to the protection of their country. No such persons must expect the interference of this Government in any form on their behalf, no matter to what extremities they may be reduced in consequence of their conduct. An enterprise to invade the territories of a friendly nation, set on foot and prosecuted within the limits of the United States, is in the highest degree criminal, as tending to endanger the peace and compromit the honor of this nation; and, therefore, I exhort all good citizens, as they regard our national reputation, as they respect their own laws and the laws of nations, as they value the blessings of peace and the welfare of their country, to discountenance and prevent by all lawful means any such enterprise; and I call upon every officer of this Government, civil or military, to use all efforts in his power to arrest for trial and punishment every such offender against the laws providing for the performance of our sacred obligations to friendly Powers.

Given under my hand, the eleventh day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and the seventy-fourth of the independence of the United States.

Z. TAYLOR.

By the President:
J. M. CLAYTON, Secretary of State.

FOREIGN.

Arrival of the Hibernia.

ONE WEEK LATER.

The steamer Hibernia arrived at Boston at a late hour last night, and her mail may be expected in New York by the Eastern cars, this evening. The Hibernia left Liverpool on Saturday, August 4th.

The following synopsis has been telegraphed:

ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

The Queen having quitted Osborne House for Ireland on the 1st inst., the Parliament was prorogued by commission. The speech delivered at the close contains nothing very novel.

The inhabitants of Cork, Dublin and Belfast are making the most active preparations to give a loyal and enthusiastic reception to the Queen, and political feelings are almost forgotten in the general excitement which prevails.

A discovery has been made by chemical process to make available the vast peat bogs of Ireland, and a gentleman named Owen, assisted by Lord Ashley, is making the adventure to a considerable extent. By a detailed statement it appears that 100 tons of peat, which cost £8, and the labor of converting it, a farther £8, produce no less an amount than £91 16 8. Mr. Owen, it is said by Lord Ashley, has experimented upon thousands of tons of peat during the last twelve months, with similar results.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 4, 1849.

Trade has continued quiet but steady, and cotton has been in moderate demand. The prospect of the harvest being of the most favorable character, and an absence as yet of any disease in the potato crop, has tended to lower the prices of breadstuffs here.

The weather continues exceedingly fine, and is forcing on the grain crops to maturity. The harvest has commenced in the Southern districts of England, and the appearance of all the grain crops promises a very abundant yield. Prices are unchanged.

The funds this week have been less buoyant, and on Thursday the Consols opened at a decline of ¼ per cent. and only partially recovered at the close, leaving off at 92⅜ to ½. Yesterday they closed at 92¼ to ⅜.

Money is still abundant, and can be obtained on the terms last noted.

HUNGARY.

The Hungarians continue successful. Again they have defeated and out-manœuvred the enemy—placed the Austrians in peril, and cut off the Russians from their base of operations. The three great generals are now in communication with each other and ready to act together if necessary. Their respective positions are rendered secure by the nature of the country, while there is nothing to prevent their emerging from their fastnesses when occasion presents itself. The whole population serve them with heart and hand; bring them food, horses and intelligence of the enemy's movements. The London News of August 3d has Vienna papers to July 28. The English papers with the Hungarian debate had arrived, and the Vienna public were occupied extensively in studying the translations which appeared on the above date, of Lord Palmerston's speech.

This it is said has been a clap of thunder to the Ministers. The news of Georgey having beaten the Russians at Jasseo, entered Kaschau and crossed the Theiss, came at the same time, and already there were rumors of intentions to negotiate for peace. Temeswar is reported to have surrendered to the Magyars. The Ban Jellachich was continuing his retreat toward the South of Syrmia. Bem announced his victory to Kossuth in these three words:—*Ben bam boum.* In a later despatch he says, "Our army requires now to conquer only two generals more—Julius and Augustus."

Letters from Cracow, of June 23d, say that a number of Russian troops, who were on the point of leaving that city for Hungary, had received counter orders. Twenty railway wagons had arrived recently in Cracow, filled with wounded Russians.

From the Postscript of the Liverpool Courier, Aug. 4.

The accounts from Hungary, through Paris, Vienna and Cologne, announce another battle in Hungary and another victory for the Hungarians at Ezlau. It appears the troops of Dembinski and Paskiewitch came to an engagement, which ended in the defeat of the Russians. Paskiewitch is cut off from his line of operations, and Dembinski, Bem and Georgey are in communication. Haynau is described as in a most perilous situation.—The Magyar generals are masters of the whole line from Esseg to Assova, facilitating their communications with Belgrade and the Turkish provinces.

The Cabinet of Vienna are obviously in a state of alarm. A preremptory order has been issued prohibiting the purchase of foreign stock, shares, &c. The object being, it is supposed, to prevent money being sent out of the country. On the 15th of July a desperate battle was fought at Waitzen, between the Russians, commanded by Paskiewitch, and the Hungarians, under Georgey, in which the former were defeated. The army of Georgey had broken through the lines and marched North, thus effecting a junction with the main army. A letter from the seat of war says:—

"The attack of the Hungarians upon Paskiewitch's division was tremendous, and the Russians were borne down and compelled to yield before the terrible onslaught of the Magyars, who fought with unexampled courage and daring."

Another letter describes the Russian retreat to Danskess as a disorderly flight before Dembinski's hussars, and says that the Russians were only saved from annihilation by the arrival of Ramberg. It was admitted in Vienna on the 20th that the victory of the Hungarians at Waitzen had been complete.

There has been a change in the Austrian ministry.

FRANCE.

The President has been on a tour to the South. On his return to Paris he is to review the whole of the army of the Seine, amounting to 150,000 men. This spectacle is at present fixed for the 15th of August.

There seems every prospect of a most abundant harvest throughout France.

In some of the departments the wheat is already cut, under the most favorable circumstances.

The funds are also on the advance, so that material prosperity is within the grasp of the republic. The President is still accused of aiming at the Imperial Crown.

The Liverpool Journal says his reception in the provinces did not warrant the hope he is said to entertain, of being re-elected for ten years. We put no faith in the report of a reaction in France —of the restoration of the Orleanists or Bourbons. The day is past for royal dramas, and Louis Napoleon is not the man to form a dynasty.

ITALY.

Although the French have restored the Government of the Pope to Rome, they have not persuaded the Pontiff to return to the Vatican. Gen. Oudinot has been himself at Gaeta, in the hope of modifying the intention of his Holiness, but with what effect has not been announced. The Austria-Piedmont treaty is not settled, nor, from appearances, is it likely to be be at present, if at all. On consenting to the payment of seventy-five millions indemnification money, the Piedmontese government farther insists upon amnesty being granted to the Lombards, the Venetians and to the inhabitants of Parma and Placentia, which Austria peremptorily refuses to comply with. Both parties have expressed their determination to make no concession, and it is said that, under the circumstances, Sardinia has demanded the support of France.

The Milan Gazette of the 22d says that a rumor is current at the Neapolitan frontier that Garibaldi had embarked for America under a disguise, and that the bands now on the Tuscan Appenines merely keep up his name as a sort of *prestige*.

Charles Albert, ex-King of Sardinia, died at Lisbon July 28.

TURKEY.

Advices from Constantinople say that an army of 80,000 men is ordered to assemble on the Hungarian frontier, between Temeswar and Semlin, to protect the Turkish territory and to disarm all who may be driven across the frontier.

RUSSIA.

A Polish paper gives a report that a republican conspiracy has been discovered in Russia—that numerous arrests have been made, and that the whole affair was divulged by a secretary of Count Orloff. 280 persons had been arrested. Officers with *lettres de cachet* have been sent to Moscow and other cities, to arrest the members of the conspiracy, which was intended to overthrow the reigning dynasty and establish a Republic.

DENMARK.

The Danish blockade of the Elbe was be raised on the 20th of August.

INDIA.

Accounts from Bombay are to June 25; from Calcutta June 13. The news is unimportant—all is quiet.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Aug 14, 1849.

COTTON.—The demand has been more limited this week than for some time past. The sales amount to 42,200 bales, of which 9,300 were taken by speculators and 5700 for export. American descriptions taken were—Upland 4¼d a 5¼; Orleans 4d a 7d; Alabama and Mobile 4¼d a 5⅛; and Sea Islands 8¼d a 18d per lb. The sales of yesterday were 6000 bales, and the market closed with the turn in favor of the buyer. The stock on hand in Liverpool is now estimated at 706,000 against 597,000 this time last year.

Advices from Havre, dated Aug 2, state that the excitement given to the Cotton market on Wednesday by the American advices via Liverpool, came to a complete stand on the following day, sales being only 300 bales. Prices were, however, firm at ½ higher.

BREADSTUFFS.—Under prospect of a good harvest Breadstuffs of all descriptions are farther depressed.

The sales of flour have been limited and prices are in favor of the buyer.

The Yadkin River.—At the session of our Legislature of 1846 '47, a charter was granted to a company for the purpose of clearing out the Yadkin river, from the South Carolina line to Wilkesborough, to have a capital stock of not less than thirty thousand, nor more than three hundred thousand dollars. The charter secures to the company the exclusive navigation of the Yadkin river for thirty years, on condition that they open a passage from the Trading Fork in Davidson county, to Rockford in Surry county, of sufficient depth for "boats" drawing 18 inches water, by the 14th January, 1852. Commissioners were appointed by the act to open books and receive subscriptions of stock, but in consequence of their being no outlet from the Upper Yadkin to the Sea-board, very little stock was taken. The project was looked upon as a failure, and the charter very generally forgotten. The location of the Plank Road from Fayetteville by Lexington, has, however, given to the Yadkin Navigation project a new aspect. By extending the Plank Road from Lexington to the river, a distance of only 8 miles, which the people of Davidson will do, the river may be made available as high up as Wilkesborough, and a direct communication established between Wilkesboro' and Wilmington.

The people of Lexington, Davidson county, held a meeting on the 27th of last month in reference to this charter, and expressed a determination to carry out its provisions without delay.

A glance at a map of this State will show to us of Wilmington how greatly we may be benefitted by the opening of the Yadkin to boat navigation, in connection with the other improvements now in progress in that section.

The following is one of the resolutions passed at the Lexington meeting:

Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting, that the Commissioners of the Yadkin Navigation Company should open books immediately in their respective counties for the purpose of obtaining the Stock required to organize the Company, and that all the counties along the line from Wilkesborough to Wilmington, are deeply interested in the success of the project.

[*Wilmington Chronicle.*

Bank Dividend.—The Commercial Bank of this town has just declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., besides paying the State tax of ¾ per cent. and adding ¾ per cent. to the contingent fund.

Wilmington Chronicle.

"The Plough, Loom, and Anvil."—This is the very best periodical, on the subject to which it is devoted, we receive. Its veteran editor, J. S. Skinner, combines extraordinary industry with inexhaustible knowledge, and great facility in composition. Its pages literally overflow with profound and practical essays and information.—*Albany Journal.*

A Gallant Jew.—In the ranks of the Hungarian army, fighting for their liberty, says the Jewish Chronicle, is an officer of high merit, M. Danneberg, who had served under the Americans in the Mexican wars, but no sooner did he hear of the struggle against oppression in his native country, (Hungary,) than he proceeded from New York to Bremen, and thence to the scene of war, where he is now earning golden laurels.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1849.

LETTERS FROM THE EDITOR.

SHOCCO SPRINGS, WARREN COUNTY, N. C. }
August 16, 1849. }

Admonished by former years of sickness and suffering, that I must not remain at home during the month of August, and prevented by the cholera at the North from making my usual trip to Saratoga, I have come to this place, which is not so much known in our part of North Carolina as it deserves to be. It is reached from Raleigh, either by private conveyance, or by hacks, in a day, the distance being only about 45 miles; or by the cars to Warrenton Depot, and thence by Major Phillips's line, 12 miles, over a fine road and through a pleasant country. I have now been here several days—sufficiently long to have formed an opinion as to the advantages of the place as a Summer resort, and I do not hesitate to say, that there is much, very much, to recommend it to the seeker of health, or pleasure, or rest. If the water were equal to the Congress Spring, the place would be incomparably superior to Saratoga as a resort for Southern people. Here is nothing offensive to the feelings or conflicting with the rights, of the slave-holder—little or nothing of the silly pretension of mushroom aristocracy—nothing of the indecorous flirtations of city life. On the contrary, here are congregated many of the most intelligent, and accomplished, and excellent people of this section of our State and the Southern part of Virginia. Amongst those whom I found here, are Gov. Manly and daughters, Senator Badger and family, an Ex-member of Congress or two, and a number of those who have served in our State Legislature. There are many Ladies, and I can say with truth, that I never saw, any where at the North, an equal number who would compare with them for beauty, and for those accomplishments of mind and manner which render the sex attractive.

Mr. Calvert, the gentlemanly and obliging Proprietor, informs me that there are 300 guests in his house. And at Jones's Sulphur Spring, 4 miles from this, there are probably half as many. There are arrivals and departures daily of course; but the company is not near so changeable as at Saratoga. Here, few persons remain less than a week, and many more than a month. There, few remain as long as a week. This makes the company better acquainted here; but the fact of their being all Southern people, nearly all North Carolinians, and many of them neighbors and friends, makes the society more sociable than at any public place within my knowledge. The amusements, of the evening particularly, are entered into with more unanimity, and confidence, and heartiness, than where strangers are congregated from every part of the Union, and where no one knows whether the person he meets is really a gentleman or lady, or is only made by the tailor or mantua-maker to assume the garb of one.

Mr. Calvert has an excellent band of musicians, who perform for a half hour before every meal, and every evening in the Ball Room. The dance is kept up every evening till about 11 o'clock, without any sort of ceremony, or previous preparation. All this of course is for the young, who do the *labor* of the dance, which some of the older people enjoy as lookers on. In addition to this most usual mode of spending the evening, a party of ladies and gentlemen got up, on Monday evening, with great taste and skill, a series of *tableaux vivants*, in which scenes and characters from several popular authors were admirably delineated. This was followed by a rich but unpremeditated scene, by a gentleman who has talents for any thing, consisting of a *travestie* of "My name is Norvall: On the Grampian Hills," &c. which produced shouts of laughter. And an admirable recitation of "Rienzi's speech to the Romans." Of course it would be improper to mention names; but none but they who have experienced it can appreciate how much such a crowd, at such a place, is indebted to Ladies and Gentlemen who thus take the pains to contribute to the innocent amusement of those around them.

I have pleasure in saying, that during the week I have spent here, I have seen no single instance of intoxication, or rudeness, or ill-temper.

A daily mail is received, bringing Washington papers 28 hours, and New York papers 40 hours, after they are issued.

The fare at the table is bountiful and good. Indeed it has surprised me to see how well so many people are provided for in the country, 9 miles from any town.

The water is clear and cold, and not unpleasant to the taste. It is highly valued by those who have resorted to it for years, though to me it seems wanting in strength for a mineral water; and to produce much action it appears to be necessary to add a little table salt, or cream tartar. It is particularly useful in cutaneous diseases, all kinds of which it has made many cures. The following is the analysis of the water by Professor Stewart of Baltimore:—

Epsom Salts; Sulphate of Magnesia; Carbonate of Magnesia; Muriate of Magnesia; Carbonate of Lime; Sulphate of Lime; Carbonate of Soda; Hydrosulphate of Soda, and Sulphate of Soda; Carbonate of Potash; Hydrochlorate of Potash; Sulphate of Potash; Hydrosulphate of Lime; Sulphuretted Hydrogen, Free in Solution; Carbonic Acid.

The elections for August have not resulted so well as I could have hoped. The losses consist of a Governor and 1 Congressman in Tennessee, and 3 Congressmen in Indiana. These losses of Congressmen render it certain that the Whigs will not have a majority in the House, unless a sufficient number of the Free Soil members should act with them to turn the scale—and of this I have no hope. That miserable faction will hold the balance of power in its hands; and will undoubtedly exercise it in such way as to increase its own importance. The whigs can hope for no aid from it, unless they *purchase* it, and that we trust and believe they will not do.

We in North Carolina have reason to be proud, that the defection is not with us. Our two distinguished Senators and six good Whig Representatives will again make her voice heard as it should be in the National Councils. If our majorities are reduced in some Districts, it is generally owing to local causes, which we trust will be temporary in their operation. And, probably owing to similar causes, our majority is largely increased in at least one District.

SHOCCO, Aug. 17, 1849.

The Elections which have taken place during this month have placed it beyond any sort of doubt that the Whigs will not have the control of either House of Congress for the next two years. This is, I believe, the first time in our history that any Administration has had arrayed against it the opposition of both Houses of Congress, though it has frequently happened that one House has been hostile. It will necessarily cripple the Executive efforts to effect any thing for the good of the country. And if a factious opposition be waged, which the signs, especially in the Union, indicate, the most unpleasant and annoying difficulties will occur. The President's appointing power will be checked, if the Union's advice be followed, until it will become unsafe to remove any officer, however unfaithful or incompetent, because impossible to obtain the confirmation of the proper person to fill the vacancy.

The elections have taken place in 26 States.—And 101 Whigs, 99 Locofocos, and 13 Free Soilers, or Abolitionists, are elected. Of the 13, I believe that 6 have been Whigs and 7 Locofocos. But such men as Giddings, and Tuck, are not to be relied on by any party except the Abolitionists. As far as heard from, the Whigs have lost 4, and the Locos gained 4, making a difference of 8 votes.

Twenty members are yet to be elected, in Louisiana, Rhode Island, Maryland, Mississippi, and Texas, including 1 vacancy in each of the States of Massachusetts, Ohio, and Vermont. Of the 20, the Whigs had 9 in the last Congress. And the only change now anticipated, is, that we shall gain 1 in Louisiana.

The hostility of the Congress to the Administration will prevent the accomplishment of a measure which the present condition of the country will render of prime importance in the very outset, viz: the enactment of a Tariff which will produce more revenue than the present. It is ascertained that the falling off of the revenue during the last quarter amounts to the large sum of four millions of dollars, and it is estimated, that without some legislation, or other change of affairs, the deficiency on the 1st of July next will be twelve millions. This is caused, in part, by a cessation of the sales of public lands, for which there is little or no demand, nor will be till the immense number of land warrants is disposed of. This will take two or three years, during which three or four millions annually of the ordinary revenue will be cut off. Common prudence would dictate that the deficiency be supplied; and yet Locofocoism will probably look only to party policy, and the hope of embarrassing a Whig administration, by compelling it to resort to a Loan.

A remarkable evidence of the impolicy of the *ad valorem* duties of the present Tariff has just fallen under my eye. When the act was passed, in 1846, Iron was worth in England £12, or $60. The act imposed a duty of 25 per cent. (I think it is.) $15 duty added to the original cost, made English Iron cost delivered here (to say nothing of freight,) $75 per ton. This was an ample price to enable our own iron manufacturers to compete with the foreign. But at the present time, iron is worth only £5, or $25, in England, and the duty of 25 per cent. added, makes the cost $31 25 per ton delivered here. Such a price is perfectly ruinous to our own iron manufacturers. They cannot exist, and would all have been closed but for old contracts made some years ago at the high prices then current.

Now the evil of the *ad valorem* system is palpable. If a specific duty of $15 per ton had been imposed, it would have prevented the English manufacturer from coming into our market at less than $40 a ton. But under the *ad valorem* system, protection is given when it is but little needed, and taken away when the very existence of our manufacturer depends upon it.

The Proclamation of the President is a timely document, and we hope it will be followed up by the most stern and energetic efforts to keep the peace.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.—In another column will be found the Proclamation of the President in regard to a plot supposed to be on foot for an armed invasion of the Island of Cuba. We trust our Government will use all diligence in suppressing any unlawful movements, by which our treaty stipulations would be violated, and the country be in danger of becoming involved in a foreign war.

The National Intelligencer says: "For some weeks past the country has been disturbed with rumors of the assembling and drilling of bands of men in different parts of the United States. Various places have been artfully designated as the object of their destination. Tampico and the Sierra Madre Provinces of Mexico, Yucatan and Cuba, have all been alluded to in connection with the enterprise. But the truth has been studiously concealed by the leaders engaged in it. The common soldiers who have been enlisted were not to be entrusted with the secret as to the object to be effected until after embarkation. How far the expedition has proceeded we know not. But we do know that bands of men have lately assembled at a point not far from New Orleans; and that the evidence is clear that Cuba is the real object of those engaged in it. Most earnestly do we hope that the President may succeed in arresting the perpetration of such an outrage on a friendly nation, and maintaining unsullied the honor of our country. Plunder can be the only motive of such an enterprise; and all good men must rejoice to witness the honest redemption of General Taylor's pledges to his country, to preserve the faith of our treaties and suppress all illegal enterprises against friendly nations. The gallant soldier who has spent forty years in the camp, and braved the bullets of his country's enemies in so many battles—who has sounded all the shoals and depths of military glory—proves himself to the world to be, as we predicted before his election that he would be, the MAN OF PEACE."

The Philadelphia Ledger, in publishing the Proclamation, annexes the following letter:—

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 1.

Messrs. Editors:—For a few days past, handbills were to be seen on almost every corner, calling for one-hundred able-bodied men, for twelve months, at good wages. These bills were issued by ten different men, to rendezvous at as many different places. They give thirty dollars in advance, twelve dollars per month and promise each man one thousand dollars at the end of the service. No body appears to know what is to be done—where they are going, or what for. And the most diligent inquiry elicits but little more than that they have raised over 3000 men, who know no more about it than the public. They have bought the steamship Fanny and some other craft, and pay cash for everything as they go. Report says 'they have already shipped 13,000 men over the Lake to Cat Island.' I can only vouch for about 3000 men having gone over. These calls have not been made in our papers, *nor have our editors yet noticed the movement*, which makes it a greater mystery, as it is the talk at every corner, and the wonder of every circle. Yet nobody appears to know. Of course, all the wise ones (in their own conceit) can give a shrewd guess, with a shrug of the shoulders and a mysterious air. One says, the expedition is to take Cuba from little Isabel.—I am told that the scheme extends to nearly all the Western cities. Others say it is to relieve John Bull of the care of Bermuda. Another says, it is only a second edition of the Yucatan Expedition, as Col. G. White is among the leaders; while others as confidently assert it to be destined for California, by authority of Government. Some contend it is for the Red River gold mines. Some to build the rail-road across the Isthmus. But the most probable conjecture is, that they are the Ousel Owls, who have so often frightened the Mexican boys into crying 'wolf, wolf, when there was no wolf to be found, that they may now descend in sufficient force to carry the whole Sierra Madre States, while the Mexicans are reproving their sentinels for false alarms.—Whatever it may be, it has been carried on with more secrecy and despatch than any thing of such magnitude that has ever come to my knowledge. The leading men have nearly all seen service in Florida or Mexico. You little imagine the wonder it excites in this city of wonders. 'What is it?' is the question of every body. This whole plan will be known by the 15th of August, and if you do not have any better informant here, I will give you the particulars when they come to light. It is strongly hinted that Santa Anna furnishes the funds; but I think not.

The Steamer Governor Dudley, of the Wilmington and Charleston line, has been repaired throughout, and has resumed her trips, under the command of Capt. Bates.

Wilmington Chronicle.

THE WESTERN ELECTIONS.—The following are the names of the Congressmen elected from the States of Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee, compared with those in the last Congress. It will be seen that the Whigs have lost 3 members in Indiana, 1 in Tennessee, and that there is no change, politically, in Kentucky:

INDIANA.

Last Congress.	*Next Congress.*
1. Elisha Embree,	*Nathaniel Albertson,*
2. *Thomas J. Henley,*	*Cyrus L. Dunham,*
3. *John L. Robinson,*	*John L. Robinson,*
4. Caleb B. Smith,	*Geo. W. Julian,* free-soil,
5. *William W. Wick,*	*William J. Brown,*
6. George G. Dunn,	*Willis A. Gorman,*
7. Rich. W. Thompson,	Edw'd W. McGaughey,
8. *John Pettit,*	*Joseph E. McDonnell,*
9. *Chas. W. Cathcart,*	*Graham N. Fitch,*
10. *William Rockhill,*	*Andrew J. Harlan.*

TENNESSEE.

1. *Andrew Johnson,*	*Andrew Johnson,*
2. Wm. M. Cocke,	Albert G. Watkins,
3. Jno. H. Crozier,	J. M. Anderson,
4. *Hugh L. W. Hill,*	*J. H. Savage,*
5. *George W. Jones,*	*George W. Jones,*
6. *James H. Thomas,*	*James H. Thomas,*
7. Meredith P. Gentry,	Meredith P. Gentry,
8. Washington Barrow,	*A. Ewing,*
9. *Lucien B. Chase,*	*Isham G. Harris,*
10. *Fred'k P. Stanton,*	*F. P. Stanton,*
11. Wm. T. Haskell,	Christopher H. Williams.

KENTUCKY.

1. *Linn Boyd,*	*Linn Boyd,*
2. *Samuel O. Peyton,*	James L. Johnson,
3. *Beverly L. Clark,*	Finis E. McLean,
4. Aylett Buckner,	*Geo. Alf. Caldwell,*
5. John B. Thompson,	John B. Thompson,
6. Green Adams,	Daniel Breck,
7. Garnett Duncan,	Humphrey Marshall,
8. Chas. S. Morehead,	Chas. S. Morehead,
9. *Richard French,*	*John C. Mason,*
10. John P. Gaines,	*Richard H. Stanton.*

[Democrats in *italic*.]

The Whigs have a majority in both branches of the Legislature. To the Convention, it is said that not a single Emancipationist has been elected—that body being composed of about 50 Whigs and 50 Locos.

In ALABAMA, the Congressional Delegation is the same as in the last Congress,—2 Whigs and 5 Locos. It is said the Whigs have one majority in the Senate, and the Locos four majority in the House. There was no opposition to the Locofoco candidate for Governor.

For the benefit of future reference, we publish the Official Returns of the Congressional Election in this State as they come to hand.

Congressional Election.

THIRD DISTRICT.—*Official.*

	Deberry.	Caldwell.
Lincoln,	272	494
Gaston,	160	671
Mecklenburg,	617	1139
Anson,	1020	538
Stanly,	695	99
Cabarrus,	690	511
Montgomery,	418	176
Richmond,	492	134
Moore,	535	537
	4899	4299
	4299	
Deberry's maj.	600	

FIFTH DISTRICT.

	Venable, (L.)	Nash, (W.)
Orange,	839	1062
Alamance,	753	573
Chatham,	824	1200
Caswell,	1016	262
Person,	633	314
Granville,	960	904
	5025	4315
Venable's maj.	710	

SIXTH DISTRICT.

	Daniel, (L.)	Clarke, (L.)
Wake,	823	896
Franklin,	624	210
Warren,	568	30
Halifax,	512	48
Edgecombe,	792	467
Nash,	450	375
Johnston,	644	404
	4413	2430
Daniel's maj.	1983	

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—*Official.*

	Stanly, (W.)	Lane, (L.)
Lenoir,	270	437
Jones,	210	182
Craven,	673	686
Carteret,	484	405
Pitt,	702	606
Greene,	296	318
Wayne,	291	1078
Washington,	336	188
Hyde,	476	333
Tyrrell,	361	89
Beaufort,	888	618
	4987	4940
	4940	
Stanly's maj.	47	

NINTH DISTRICT.—*Official.*

	Outlaw, (W.)	Person, (L.)
Martin,	345	564
Bertie,	517	348
Northampton,	469	531
Hertford,	278	223
Gates,	417	382
Chowan,	252	202
Perquimons,	450	314
Pasquotank,	568	267
Camden,	530	101
Currituck,	227	545
	4053	3477
	3477	
Outlaw's maj.	576	

THE CHOLERA.—At New York the Cholera abates very slowly. On the 11th there were 86 cases and 37 deaths. On the 12th, 57 cases, 35 deaths. 13th, 105 cases, 41 deaths. 14th, 109 cases, 38 deaths. 15th, 89 cases, 31 deaths. 16th, 92 cases, 39 deaths. 17th, 86 cases, 41 deaths.

At Boston, on the 11th, there were 16 deaths, 13 of them being foreigners. On the 12th and 13th, 29 deaths. 14th, 17. 15th, 15. 16th 18, 9 of whom were foreigners.

At Philadelphia, for the week ending the 10th, the whole number of deaths from Cholera was 29. On the 12th, there were 7 cases and 1 death. 13th, 17 cases, 10 deaths. 14th, 15 cases, 3 deaths. 15th, 12 cases, 3 deaths. 16th, 3 cases, 2 deaths. 17th, 8 cases, 3 deaths.

At St. Louis, for the week ending the 12th, the whole number of interments was only 117, of which 12 were from Cholera.

At Lebanon, Tennessee, the Nashville Banner of the 10th states, the Cholera is raging with dreadful fatality, amounting to an absolute decimation of the few inhabitants who remain in the town.

MORTALITY IN THE EIGHTH REGIMENT U. S. INFANTRY.—127 non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, belonging to this Regiment, died of cholera between the 20th Dec. 1848, and 2d Jan. 1849, besides several commissioned officers during the year.

The "Free Soilers" and the "Hunkers," of New York, have had two separate Conventions in session for several days at Rome in that State. Various propositions have been brought forward, with the view of effecting a union between the two parties; but at the last accounts (11 o'clock A. M., Friday,) there appeared to be very little prospect of its being made.

P. S. The Hunker Convention adjourned on Friday the 17th, without being able to make any compromise with the Free Soilers.

DEATH OF ALBERT GALLATIN.—The venerable Albert Gallatin died near New York, on Sunday the 12th inst., at the advanced age of eighty-nine years. He was an Irishman by birth, but at a very early period in life became an adopted citizen of the United States, and has long ranked as one of the first men in the country. "He has left behind him (says the Intelligencer,) no wiser man, no purer patriot, no more enlightened, quick-sighted, and sagacious statesman. His whole life, nearly, had been spent in the service of this his adopted country. But at no period of his life had his intellect been more clear, devotion to his country's welfare more fervid, or his pen distinguished by greater ability, than during the latest years of his life. Had he left no other evidence of his patriotic zeal, his profound wisdom, and his distinguished talent, than his papers on the North-western Boundary, on the Oregon question, and on the Mexican war, they together would constitute a valid title to a renown more durable than monuments of brass or marble."

THE CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.—We learn from the Greensborough Patriot, that the subscriptions to the Stock of the N. C. Rail Road are steadily on the increase in that county. There are already upwards of $36,000 subscribed in Guilford county, and it is thought this sum will be further increased.

The Patriot of Saturday last says that the rise of $40,000 have been subscribed in Guilford up to that time.

ABOUT WATERMELONS.—We acknowledged last week the receipt of a Watermelon that was thought to be "*some Pumpkins*"; but it was *a mere circumstance*, to one we have since read of. The Editor of the Alabama Argus says he saw one a few days since which weighed *seventy-three pounds and a quarter*, measured *eighteen feet six inches* in circumference, and *twelve feet nine inches* in diameter! We knock under to *that* melon.

The Editor says, "It is needless to add, that no less than *fifty* persons feasted upon it—and that there was enough remaining for *twenty-five* others."

HON. WILLIE P. MANGUM.

We regret to learn that the Hon. Willie P. Mangum, the distinguished Senator from North Carolina, has been laboring for some weeks under a bilious affection. He has been detained at Washington on this account, much to his own regret and inconvenience, and has been thus prevented from participating in the late canvass in North Carolina. The nature of his affection [chronic diarrhœa] has so prostrated his strength as to render him unable to devote his time, either to public or private pursuits, with that perserverence which has characterized his [illegible] to permit him to return to his home. We are glad to learn, however, that he has so far recovered within the last few days as to warrant him soon to set out for his residence in North Carolina. We trust that a change of air and location will speedily restore him to vigorous health.

As a politician, Mr. Mangum has ever maintained a high reputation, always securing the warm esteem of his party friends, and commanding the respect of even his bitterest opponents. So true is this that we doubt if he has a personal enemy in either party. Not less remarkable is the purity of his principles, and his unwavering devotion to his party under all trials and changes.

There is still much work for Mr. Mangum to do, and we earnestly hope he may be spared the strength it will cost. He has so long been a faithful guardian over the welfare of the Whig party, that he has, as it were, become one of its time-honored landmarks.—*Philadelphia News.*

Counterfeit Threes.—We have been shown a counterfeit Three Dollar Bill on the Bank of Cape Fear, which is calculated to deceive the unwary. The filling up and signatures are hard to distinguish from the genuine bills; but a little attention will discover the generally bad execution of the engraving in comparison with the genuine. The large figure 3, which appears in five places on the face of the bill, is executed in smaller circles than on the genuine—the circles look paler, and on close inspection present a different style of engraving. The bill is dated 1st Aug't 1846—letter M on the right hand end. The thing's *looks condemn it*, if you will observe it closely.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

The Republic says, "There are upwards of 50,000 officers in the United States, independent of the various contractors and jobbers, who have been from time immemorial members of the present opposition party. There have been less than 5,000 appointments of Whigs during Gen. Taylor's Administration, about one-half of which have been made to supply vacancies occasioned by deaths, resignations, and expired commissions. Many of the most lucrative and important offices of the country—wielding the largest patronage and power—remain to this day in the hands of the Locofocos."

From Florida.—Official intelligence was yesterday received at some of the Departments, to the effect that up to the 30th of July the Indians of Florida, in the vicinity of Tampa Bay, were all quiet, and it was not apprehended that any disturbances would soon occur.

Nat. Int., Aug. 14.

Drowned.—Three valuable Negro men, belonging to the Messrs. Mordecai, of this vicinity, were found drowned in a creek, about 12 miles from this City, on Saturday last. It is not known how they were drowned, but it is supposed that one of them probably got out of his depth, and that the others were lost in the struggle for his assistance.—*Raleigh Register.*

We learn that a Fire broke out on Saturday morning at Weldon, N. C., which consumed a large shed owned by the Rail Road Company, a small part of the Rail Road, and several houses—among them the store of Mr. Burton, whose property, it is said, was insured.—*Petersburg Rep.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 15.—Steamer Evergreen, with goods for C T Haigh & Son, Mrs C Campbell, Mrs C A Brown, J Brooksbank, Hall, Sackett & Co, Dan'l Johnson, J M Jessup, W Bedsole, W Strickland, W Saton, and J Haughton & Son.

DIED,

At the residence of Nealy M. Hubbard, Esq in Anson county, on the 12th ult, Mrs. MILLY HUBBARD, aged 94, widow of Mr. Hubbard, a Revolutionary patriot, who fought at the battle of Guilford, and served in Greene's army, under A. Shepherd as Col. and was at Gates's defeat, in Harris's command.—[*Communicated.*

In Raleigh, on the 11th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH BUFFALOW, wife of Mr. John Buffalow, aged about 51 years.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

August 9.—Schr. Byzantium from Matanzas. 10.—Brig Trieste from Cuba. 13.—Brig Sarah Elizabeth from Havana; Schrs. Example from Hyde county, Marion from Little River, Martha B. Lewis from Shallotte. 14.—Schr. Sarah Elizabeth from New York. 15.—Schrs. Jonas Smith from New York, Express, Albion and Pearl from Jacksonville. 16.—Brig Importer from N. York; Schrs. Ira Brewster and Urania from New York, Coriuthian from Jamaica, Delaware from Boston, Leesburg from Philadelphia.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Aug. 21.

Brandy, p'ch,	35 a 40	Lard,	6½ a 7½
Ditto, apple,	28 a 30	Leather, sole,	20
Beeswax,	18 a	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	6½ a 7	Molasses,	20 a 26
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	9 a 9¼	Oats,	30 a
Corn,	55 a 60	Oil, Linseed,	65 a 70
Coffee,	8 a 10	Powder,	4 00 a 5 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	4½ a 5
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS BUILDING, the largest and handsomest Hotel in North Carolina, has been leased by the subscriber for a term of years, and is now open for the reception of travellers, visitors, and boarders.

All the furniture and fixtures about the building are entirely new, having been purchased within the last month. The accommodations in all respects will be as good as can be found in the State. The single rooms are provided with every necessary convenience, and the double rooms, for ladies and families, are large and fitted up with care.

All the substantials and delicacies afforded by the market and the seasons, will be supplied at the table.

The servants have been selected from among the best to be obtained; and experienced Ostlers have charge of the stables.

The Bar is kept by a gentleman of experience and courtesy, who will furnish all refreshments of the best quality required by travellers or others.

The lessee, with some years' experience in this vocation, will make every exertion to give satisfaction to the patrons of the House.

ANN BROWN.

May 5, 1849. 68-Y

Summer Millinery.

Mrs. HART is now receiving and opening her assortment of

SUMMER MILLINERY,

Comprising Ribbons and Flowers of every quality; fashionable STRAW BONNETS, of various kinds. Also, Dress Caps, Lace Veils and Capes, Silk and colored Kid Gloves, with many other fancy articles.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to present style. Orders from the country punctually attended to.

Store on Person street, two doors below Messrs' Pemberton.

April 9, 1849. 62tf

To Shippers of Goods and Produce upon the Cape Fear River.

THE Henrietta Steamboat Company, by Circular dated 13th Dec'r 1847, made known the Rates of Freights and the charges for Forwarding, as established by the former owners with the other Company on the Cape Fear,—also asserting that they would *Freight* or *Forward* as low as any other Company or Firm. Having information that other Companies have made private offers to particular houses (or firms) that have usually shipped by our Line, which is a reduction upon our former rates of Freight, we hereby inform our patrons and friends, and also all others disposed to favor us with their business, that the Company will make a deduction of 10 *per cent* upon all freights from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to Wilmington.

The receiving and forwarding in Wilmington to be *free of all Commissions.*

Shippers by our Line since the 1st Jan'y 1849, whose bills have been settled, will be entitled to the 10 per cent.; and those unsettled will have that amount credited to their accounts upon the Company's books.

To all shippers upon the Cape Fear, the Henrietta Steamboat Company take pleasure in saying, they have *good Boats in good order*, and possess such facilities as will insure to those who patronise the Line a speedy transportation of all Goods and Produce to and from Wilmington.

Agents intended for the Henrietta Co. should be plainly marked, and the Bills of Lading filled up —"To be delivered at the *Company's Wharf*, Wilmington, N. C."

GURDON DEMING Pres't
Henrietta S. B. Co.

Fayetteville, May 20, 1849. 68tf

TRIPPE'S ANTIPYRIC,

OR FIRE-PROOF COMPOSITION.

THE Subscribers have been appointed sole Agents at Fayetteville for the sale of this valuable article.

Roofs of houses covered with it will be entirely protected from the ordinary causes of fire taking place externally, such as sparks or cinders falling on the roofs, usually causing most fires in village or country houses.

*The cost of the article, in proportion to the number of square feet it covers, is less than one-*half that of white lead, while its utility in every way is much greater. After applied, it becomes as hard as slate, which it much resembles. Independently of its fire-proof properties, it is superior to ordinary paint in protecting all kinds of timber from decay, as it will withstand the climate for years, not falling off, as is the case with common paint.

For a full description of the ANTIPYRIC, apply to

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1848. 40tf

100,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t

The Niagara Shower-Bath,

AN entirely new article for Shower-Bathing, with cold or warm water. A great and important improvement is made in this Shower-Bath over all others, by throwing the water immediately on the body without wetting the head, unless at the will or pleasure of the bather; but a greater point is gained by being enabled to bathe with warm water, which no other Shower Bath is adapted to—and most important of all, the Bath can be medicated without injury to the hair.

Many persons cannot take a cold bath—their case is met in this, as they can regulate the temperature of the water to suit their wish, and commence bathing at any season of the year without any unpleasant result. Ladies can have the advantage of bathing without wetting the head or covering the same.

The arrangements are simple and complete, and not liable to get out of order. The Bath can be adjusted to suit any height, from a small child to the tallest person. When the door is closed, the fixtures are hid, and the outside appearance is that of a neat piece of furniture.

They have received the approbation of several medical gentlemen—others are requested to call and examine them.

Manufactured by the Patentee.

EPHRAIM LARRABEE,
24 South Calvert street, Baltimore.

BATHING.—*Read what Armstrong says:*

Do not cast, ye who would health secure,
The daily fresh ablution, that shall clear
The sluices of the skin; enough to keep
The body sacred from indecent soil.
Still to be pure, even if it did not conduce
(As much as it does) to health, very greatly worth
Your daily pains: 'tis this adorns the rich;
The want of this is poverty's worst foe.
With this external virtue, age maintains
A decent grace; without it, youth and charms
Are loathsome.

Sept. 18, 1849 33-Y

COTTON YARNS.

THE YARNS of the Union Mill, Fayetteville, are offered, wholesale and retail, at the lowest market prices, at the Store of Mallett & Huske, Person Street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, and at the Book Store of E. J. Hale.

October 9.

DR. TOWNSEND'S
COMPOUND EXTRACT OF
SARSAPARILLA
Wonder and Blessing of the Age.
GREAT SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE.

This Extract is put up in Quart Bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures disease without vomiting, purging, sickening or debilitating the Patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other Medicines is, while it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best

SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINES

ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates new, pure and rich blood; a power possessed by no other Medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the last two years, more than one hundred thousand cures of severe cases of disease; at least, 20,000 were considered incurable. It has saved the lives of more than 15,000 children the three past seasons.

100,000 cases of General Debility and want of Nervous Energy.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla invigorates the whole system permanently. To those who have lost their muscular energy, by the effects of medicine, or indiscretion committed in youth, or the excessive indulgence of the passions, and brought on by physical prostration of the nervous system, lassitude, want of ambition, fainting sensations, premature decay and decline, hastening toward that fatal disease Consumption, can be entirely restored by this pleasant remedy. This Sarsaparilla is far superior to any

INVIGORATING CORDIAL.

As it renews and invigorates the system, gives activity to the limbs, and strength to the muscular system in a most extraordinary degree.

Consumption Cured.

Cleanse and Strengthen. Consumption can be cured. *Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catarrh, Coughs, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness in the Chest, Hectic Flush, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c., have been and can be cured.*

Spitting Blood.

DR. TOWNSEND—I verily believe your Sarsaparilla has been the means, through Providence, of saving my life. I have for several years had a bad Cough. It became worse and worse. At last I raised large quantities of blood, had night sweats, and was greatly debilitated and reduced, and did not expect to live. I have only used your Sarsaparilla a short time, and there has a wonderful change been wrought in me. I am now able to walk all over the city. I raise no blood, and my cough has left me. You can well imagine that I am thankful for these results.

Your obedient servant,
WM. RUSSELL, 65 Cathe, inst.

Rheumatism.

This is only one, of more than four thousand cases of Rheumatism that Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla has cured. The most severe and chronic cases are weekly eradicated by its extraordinary virtues.

James Cummings, Esq., one of the assistants in the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, is the gentleman spoken of in the following letter:

Blackwell's Island, Sept. 14 1847.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have suffered terribly for nine years with the Rheumatism; considerable of the time I could not eat, sleep or walk. I had the utmost distressing pains, and my limbs were terribly swollen. I have used four bottles of your Sarsaparilla, and they have done me more than one thousand dollars worth of good. I am so much better—indeed, I am entirely relieved. You are at liberty to use this for the benefit of the afflicted. Yours, respectfully,

JAMES CUMMINGS.

Fits! Fits!! Fits!!!

Dr. Townsend, not having tested his Sarsaparilla in cases of Fits, of course, never recommended it, and was surprised to receive the following from an intelligent and respectable Farmer in Westchester County:

Fordham, August 13, 1847.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have a little girl, seven years of age, who has been several years afflicted with Fits; at last although we could find no recommendation in your circulars for cases like hers, we thought, as she was in a very delicate health, we would give her some of your Sarsaparilla and are very glad we did, for it not only restored her strength, but she has had no return of the Fits to our great pleasure and surprise. She is fast becoming rugged and healthy, for which we feel grateful.

Yours, respectfully,
JOHN BUTLER, Jr.

Female Medicines.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a safe, sure and speedy cure for Internal Consumption, Barrenness, Prolapsus Uteri, or Falling of the Womb, Costiveness, Piles, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, obstructed or difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident. Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons of all weakness and debility, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the secret cause of the disease, which is the great cause of Barrenness. It will not be expected of us in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted, that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Thousands of cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable Medicine, have been blessed with fine, healthy offspring.

Great Blessing to Mothers and Children.

It is the safest and most effectual medicine for purifying the system and relieving the sufferings attendant upon child-birth ever discovered. It strengthens both the mother and the child, prevents pain and disease, increases and enriches the food; those who have used it, think it is indispensable. It is highly useful both before and after confinement, as it prevents diseases attendant upon child-birth—in Costiveness, Piles, Cramps, Swelling of the Feet, Dropsy, Heartburn, Vomiting, Pain in the Back and Loins, False Pains, Hemorrhage, and in regulating the secretions and equalizing the circulation, it has no equal. The great beauty of this medicine is, it is always safe, and the most delicate use it most successfully, very few cases require any other medicine, in one a little Castor Oil, or Magnesia is useful. Exercise in the open air, and light food with this medicine, will always secure a safe and easy confinement.

Beauty and Health.

Cosmetics, Chalk, and a variety of preparations generally in use, when applied to the face, very soon spoil it of its beauty. The close the pores of the skin, and check the circulation, which, when nature is not thwarted by disease or powder, or the skin inflamed by the alkalies used in soaps, beautifies its own production in the "human face Divine," as well as in the garden of rich and delectably united variegated flowers. A free, active and healthy circulation of the fluids, or the coursing of the pure rich blood, to the extremities, is that which paints the countenance in the most exquisite beauty. It is that which imparts the indescribable shades and flushes of loveliness that all admire, but none can describe. This beauty is the offspring of *nature—not of powder or soap.* If there is not a free and healthy circulation, there is no beauty. If the lady is fair as driven snow, if she paints, and use cosmetics, and the blood is thick, cold and impure, she is not beautiful. If she be brown or yellow, and there is pure and active blood, it gives a rich bloom to the cheeks, and a brilliancy to their eyes that is fascinating.

This is why the southern, and especially the Spanish ladies are so much admired. Ladies in the north, who take but little exercise, or are confined in close rooms, or have spoiled their complexion by the application of deleterious mixtures, if they wish to regain elasticity of step, buoyant spirits, sparkling eyes and beautiful complexion, they should use Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Thousands who have tried it, are more than satisfied, are delighted. Ladies of every station crowd our office daily.

Notice to the Ladies.

Those that imitate Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, have invariably called their stuff a *great Remedy for Females, &c., &c.*, and have copied our bills and circulars, which relates to the complaints of women, word for word—another men who put up medicine, have, since the great success of Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla in complaints incident to females, recommended theirs although previously they did not. A number of these Mixtures, Pills, &c., are injurious to females, as they aggravate disease, and undermine the constitution.

SCROFULA CURED.

This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the Blood. Three per-ons cured in one house is unprecedented.

Three Children.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine. They were afflicted very severely with bad Sores; have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under great obligation.

Very respectfully,
ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster st.

Don't let them Die.

Several thousand children died in this city last season, who could have been saved by using Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and there are thousands of children who are now suffering from bad sores and humors—others are puny and weakly—who, unless assisted, will make effeminate men and women, if they do not die, which is highly probable. Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla will rectify this. It is peculiarly adapted to children of slender constitutions, and when diluted with water, it is a delightful beverage, and children love it dearly. It will prevent and cure the Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Cholera Morbus. We trust there is no father or mother who is so pernicious or inhuman as to deprive their children for a dollar, of this invaluable remedy, which will certainly restore them to health.

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from Physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to Certify that we the undersigned Physicians of the City of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations in the market.

H. P. FULING, M. D
J. WILSON M. D.
R. B. BRIGGS, M. D.
P. E. ELMENDORF, M. D.

Albany, April 1, 1847.

Notice of Removal—After the first of September, 1849, Dr. S. P. Townsend's New York Office will be in the South Baptist Church, No. 82 Nassau street, which is now undergoing a thorough change, and will be fitted for the better accommodation of the proprietors and the public.

Take particular Notice.—No Sarsaparilla is the genuine and original Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, unless signed by S. P. Townsend.

☞ For sale by SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C., and by Dealers in Medicines generally throughout the United States.

J. D. WILLIAMS

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, fine Needle-worked Handkerchiefs and Collars; with a general assortment of Dress Goods. Also, fine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Ermine Cloths, for Gentlemen's wear; with a large stock of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Salt, Molasses, Iron, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass-ware, in great variety,

Together with the usual variety of articles generally to be found either in a Dry Goods or Grocery Store, such as Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine and common Boots and Shoes, Leather, Carpetings, Hearth Rugs, Table Covers, Counterpanes, Bed Blankets, &c.

This Stock of Goods was bought at very low prices, and will be sold at short profits for Cash, Country Produce, or on time as usual.

Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

NEW CROP MOLASSES,

JUST received, and for sale by
COOK & TAYLOR.

Feb. 6, 1849. 53-tf

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

Manufacturer's Articles.

ROLLER Cloth, Russia Isinglass, French Glue, Emery, Shuttles, Pickers, Picker String Leather, for sale by

HALL & HALL.

Feb. 20, 1849. 55-tf

HATS! CAPS!! BOOTS!! SHOES!!

THE Subscriber invites the attention of his friends and the public to his large assortment of Fresh Spring and Summer GOODS, which he is now receiving, consisting of the latest and most fashionable styles of Gentlemen's, Boys', and Infants'

Panama, Leghorn, and Palm Leaf Hats; the latest styles Gentlemens' Dress Fur, Beaver, Nutria, Moleskin, Silk, & Brush Hats and Caps,

Together with a general assortment of all other kinds found in this market, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Boys', and Infants' BOOTS & SHOES.

☞ Persons wishing any thing in the above line, will find it to their advantage to give him a call. His goods are selected with great care, and will be sold very cheap for cash.

California or North Carolina Gold will be taken at the highest market price, in exchange for goods.

Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of the same.

J. C. THOMSON, Market Square.

April 5, 1849. 62-tf

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 51-1yp

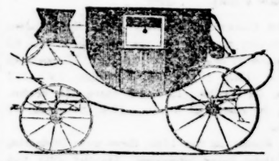
DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

TIN WARE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.

Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.

F. T. WARD, Ag't.

March 17, 1849. 61tf

LONDON PORTER.

3 CASKS superior LONDON PORTER, in quarts and pints. For sale by
SAML. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

June 16, 1849. 73tf

FOR SALE.

A GOOD WAGON and 4 fine MULES.
D. & W. McLAURIN.

June 4, 1849. 70-tf

Cashwell & Blossom,

GENERAL COMMISSION
AND
Forwarding Merchants,
Nos. 1 and 2, Dickinson's Stores,
NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Liberal Cash advances made on consignments of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.

April 3, 1849. 64tf

LIME.

THOMASTOWN LIME, unslacked, in good order. Just received.

J. & T. WADDILL.

April 23, 1849. 64tf

NEW BOOKS.

NINEVEH AND ITS REMAINS, by Layard, 2 vols; Bawdler's Family Shakspeare; Union of Church and State, by Noel; Macaulay's England, Boston Edition, 2 vols; Arvine's Cyclopædia of Moral and Religious Anecdotes; Vanity Fair; Monte Christo; Man made of Money; Happy Home; Teaching, a Science; Greek without a Master, by N. C. Brooks; Kulmer's Greek Grammar; Brooks's Ovid; Willard's United States, new Edition; Webster's Dictionary, unabridged; Williams on Executors, new Edition; Macaulay's Miscellanies; Mason's Farrier, new Edition; Meigs' Obsterics; Letter Writers; Towns' Spelling Books, &c. &c.

Just received at the Book Store of
E. J. HALE.

May 7, 1849.

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbaist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief is not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impolicy of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

Tested by Thousands, and Unanimously Approved!

The Original and Only

Genuine Indian Medicine.

THE best method for the prevention and cure of disease, is to cleanse the body and purify the blood!

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills surpass all other medicines in carrying out this grand principle. The use of one box, nay, a single dose, often affords the most astonishing relief, in cases of great suffering; and a perseverence, according to directions, will most assuredly drive disease of every name from the body. At the same time digestion will be improved, the blood completely purified, and the patient restored to the most delightful ease and elasticity of spirits.

No person or family who should use this medicine would afterward be willing to exchange it for any other article, and a single trial will do more to convince of its value than volumes written in its praise.

A million of boxes are sold annually in the United States alone, from which fact some idea may be formed of its celebrity. The invalid who is perplexed with the hosts of "quack" nostrums, would do well to give this medicine his attention. We are ready to guaranty that it is beyond all question one of the best that was ever produced.

☞ The genuine is for sale by J. H. & J. MARTINE, Fayetteville; THOS. J. JOHNSON & CO., Lower Fayetteville; H. BLOCKER, Harrisonburg.

In Robeson county, by Thos. A. Norment, Lumberton.

In Richmond county, by M. McNair, Springfield; R. T. Long, Cockingham.

In Bladen county, by A. N. Treadwell, Elizabethtown.

In Sampson county, by J. C. Holmes, Clinton; C. Hall, Owenville.

☞ Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail 169 Race st., Philadelphia—288 Greenwich street, New York—and 198 Tremont st., Boston.

Nov. 10, 1848. 41Y

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to
J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.

May 10, 1849. 67-tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on Friday night last, on the road about 7 miles East of Fayetteville, two negro men, named SAM and LONDON, whom I had bought on the day before from Moses Cox of Sampson county. Sam is about 28 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, weighs about 165 or 170 lbs., dark copper color, thin face. London is 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, spare made, weighs about 125 lbs., very black, hair low on his forehead.

The above reward will be paid for their apprehension and delivery to me, or for their confinement in any jail so that I get them again, or one-half for either of them. Address me at Laurens C. H. South Carolina, where any information will be thankfully received.

J. H. SHELL.

July 14, 1849. 76-6wpd.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the Subscriber on the 14th inst., a GRAY MARE, seven years old, short rump, ordinary size, and somewhat flea bitten; no other marks recollected. Any person returning her to me will be liberally rewarded, and any information in relation to said mare will be thankfully received.

J. D. McCALLUM.

6 miles North East of Fayetteville, } 76
July 16, 1849. }

IREDELL'S EQUITY, VOL. 5,

JUST published and for sale by
E. J. HALE.

July 23, 1849.

Agency for Bank Business.

THE Subscriber offers his services to persons having Bank business, as an Agent for the renewal of Notes and procuring Discounts at either of the Banks in Fayetteville. His office is in the Court House, where he may be found at all times during the usual business hours. Communications addressed to him by mail will meet with prompt attention.

JAMES BAKER.

June 11, 1849 71-tf

ROUGH RICE.

J. & T. WADDILL.

April 28, 1849.

W. BRANSON,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.
Nutt's Building, North Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

I HAVE a large and secure Timber Pen, where I will put all Timber unsold that is sent to or left with me, at as reasonable charges as any Agent in the place.

Feb'y 14, 1849. 55tf

NAUTILUS MUTUAL *Life Insurance Company.*

THE Agents of this Company, besides the usual Life risks, are prepared to take risks on the lives of Slaves, to the amount of three-fourths of the value.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

Fayetteville, Jan. 19, 1848. 99tf

To the Public.

CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED
Pain-Destroyer,
AND
HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.

By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.

By J. W. Powell, Lowsville, Robeson county.

By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore county.

By A. W. Jones, Farmington, ditto.

Feb'y 10, 1849. 54tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 19-tf

CAPE FEAR

Steam Boat Company.

THE proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Company have put on the river the new Steamer GOV. GRAHAM, to run regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the late reduced freights. She draws but 20 inches water, having two engines and locomotive boiler, with superior accommodations for Passengers.

All Goods consigned to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, will be forwarded up the river free of commissions.

All Produce from the country will be forwarded down the river and to its destination free of commissions.

We are now building two tow boats, which will be completed before the Fall freights begin.

Communications addressed to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, and W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will have attention.

W. L. McGARY, Agent.

April 15, 1848. 11-Y

The undersigned is also building a large warehouse at the river, where he will receive and forward all goods sent to his address, at the usual charge, saving one-half the up-town hauling.

W. L. McGARY.

Carriage Manufactory.

Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by
HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

BOARDING.

MRS. BEVIL having taken a large and convenient House on Maiden Lane, is now prepared to accommodate from 8 to 12 Gentlemen with Board, with or without lodging, on the most reasonable terms. She hopes by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage.

For reference, appiy at this Office, or to Messrs. Cook & Taylor.

Oct. 20, 1848. 38-tf

HALL & HALL, Grocers, Commission Merchants, and Forwarding Agents, are prepared to attend to all business entrusted to their care. Particular attention will be given to the sale of Produce, and the purchase of Groceries. Having commodious Warehouses at the River and up town, they will receive and forward all goods consigned to their care with prompt attention, and upon as reasonable terms as any House in the place.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

THE Subscriber has no interest in the Henrietta Steam Boat Company; is thankful for past favors from the public, and will add that any Goods consigned to him individually, at Wilmington, will have attention, and will be forwarded through this place by Hall & Hall.

JOHN H. HALL.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

TO TRAVELLERS *GOING NORTH.*

TRAVELLERS going North, will find their most comfortable, expeditious, *and only certain* Route, to be by the

Rail Road Line,

Via Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Washington City.

Passengers by this Route (the Great Southern Mail Route,) pass up the Potomac River by daylight in the splendid new Steamboat Baltimore, in full view of Mount Vernon, Fort Washington, Alexandria, and all the varied and beautiful scenery of this noble River,—arriving in Baltimore to tea, Philadelphia in course of the night, and New York early next day.

FARE.

From Weldon or Gaston to Baltimore,	$10 50
" Petersburg " " "	7 50

For through tickets apply to R. A. Ellis, Weldon, N. C.; C. C. Pugh, Gaston, N. C.; or at the Office of the Richmond & Petersburg Rail Road Company, Petersburg, Va.

Office R. & P. R. R Co., Richmond, Va. 67-y

GOOD NEWS!

THE CELEBRATED
ROBERT MORRISON COTTON GINS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is now having put up, and is offering for sale, at his shop in this town, a large number of Cotton Gins, made by, and under the immediate superintendence of Robert Morrison, the superior excellence of whose work is too well known to require particular commendation. These Gins are of the best construction, out of the very best materials, and are warranted to give entire satisfaction to the purchaser—otherwise no pay will be demanded. All the late improvements in Gin-making have been added to them, while a considerable reduction has been made in their price, so as to suit the hardness of the times.

Repairing promptly done, and at reduced prices.

JOHN D. SMITH.

Wadesborough, June 4, 1849. 71-tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hastings' Compound Syrup of Naphtha

IS now being used in nearly all our hospitals, and is also coming into rapid use among our best physicians, for coughs, colds, and all diseases of the lungs. It has been recommended in the worst state of consumption by the celebrated physician, Dr. Mott, of New York; and Dr. Arnold, of Savannah, Geo., writing to the agent at New York, under date of Jan. 30th, 1848, says: "I received the half-dozen Hastings' Naphtha Syrup, ordered from you, and am convinced that Naphtha is the principal ingredient. Enclosed is twenty-five dollars, for which you will send me two dozen and a half bottles more. I have two patients in the Marine Hospital, whom I think will be benefitted by it."

SAVANNAH, Feb. 9th, 1848.

Mr. M. A. F. Harrison—Dear Sir: At the suggestion of Dr. Arnold, the physician of the Hospital of which I am one of the directors, I would like to supply myself with Hastings' Wood Naphtha. The Doctor ordered, some days since, some for the use of the Hospital. Should you deem proper to send the article on liberal terms, I can forward the sale of it in our city. Yours truly,

J. TURNER & BROS.

None genuine without the *written signature* of M. A. F. HARRISON on the wrapper.

Price one dollar a bottle. Six bottles for five dollars. The usual allowance to the trade.

For sale by S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville; Johnson & Co., Clinton; Kelley & Co., Duplin Court House, N. C.

November 17, 1848. 42

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan. 20, 1849. 51-tf

To Shippers by the Cape Fear River.

The Merchants' Steamboat Co.

BEG leave to say to their patrons in the back country and the public generally, that the Boats of their Line are all in order for the Spring business, so that patrons of this line *can* and *shall* be as well served, both as to *expedition* and *price*, as by any other line of Boats on the River. Bills of Lading should be filled up, "deliverable at the Merchants' Steamboat Co's Wharf, Wilmington," which will save wharfage to shippers.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Merchants' Steamboat Co.

Feb'y 26, 1849. 56tf

FASHIONABLE
Clothing Establishment,
No. 146 BALTIMORE STREET,
North side, 3d door East of Calvert Street,
BALTIMORE, Md.

MOORE & INMAN,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

RESPECTFULLY invite attention to their stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, of every variety, cut and